THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. VIII. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1876. NO 16

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

The Senate and the Appropriations.

The people ought to know the views of Republican Senators on the action of the Committee on Appropriations in the House, taken with a view to cripple the Government. On the firmness and patriotism of the Senate will depend the settlement of differences which, if not wisely managed, may issue in great public disaster. Some half dozen men on the House Committee have assumed a dictatorial spirit, and, with a view to mislead the public mind, have announced that they have reduced appropriations on the ground of Republican extravagance. Those men are Democrats, and are working in the interests of their party. They may learn something, perhaps, if they are bold enough to hazard a dead lock in public business. But they made a blunder if they have calculated on the support of the people on the issue of appropriating sufficient money to pay the expenses of the public services.

When the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill came up in the Senate it received the consideration of Republican Senators. In the debate that ensued some bad practices were referred to and some wholesome truth was told. Senators had frequently alluded to the proceedings of the House for the purpose of influencing the vote. For instance, a Democratic Senator might become dazzling brilliant on the patriotic ardor of Mr. Ben Hill and his Confederate colleages and friends, on the refinement of feeling of Mr. Wm. R. Morrison, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in objecting to a pension to a mutilated soldier, and on the transcendental qualities of mind and heart of Mr Sam Randall, who paced the floor of the House with downcast eye and an abstracted manner, murmuring to himself, "The straitened circumstances of the country has brought it to the verge of bankruptcy, which I must prevent," while his affections were centered in the unreturned $5,000 of the Salary Grab—we say some Demosthenic Democrat in the Senate might try to melt the souls of Republican members of that body while citing the gentlemen for the qualities above named, with a view to extort Republican votes. All this would be very wrong, and as there was a rule against it, it was read and the practice deprecated. But Mr. Sherman spoke effectively on the consular appropriation bill when he said what we should all remember on questions of that kind being discussed.

The United States since this law (which fixed the salaries of Ministers) was passed, has nearly doubled in population, more than doubled in wealth, vastly increased in power and strength, and in every other respect. Therefore, there is no argument in favor of these reductions, except a haphazard, blind strike in appropriation bills; and it seems we can only yield to that so far as the public interest demands.

TRYING to prevent, by law, the employees of the Government from paying one per cent. of their salaries for political purposes because these poor servants of the Government cannot offord it, and reducing their salaries fifteen per cent. because they can, is equal to shedding tears over the loss of a tail feather and laughing for very joy at the decapitation of the head. Consistency, thou art indeed Democratic!

NERO fiddling over burning Rome is a saintly picture compared to Clymer and Randall fiddling away the time of the House trying to show that Democratic corruption has touched the outer edges of Republicanism, or that certain Republican officials should have never left the Democratic camp.

THE *Watchman* says: "Over a year ago when the Commissioners were trying to reduce the expenses of the county," &c. See Auditors' Report for 1875. "A. C. Hinton on account for services, $767 53;" then again, "Balance due A. C Hinton, $95 47," making his salary $863 10." "J. N. Hall on account, $484 00;" "balance due J. N. Hall, $8 00," making his salary for the year $492,-10. Their services were not required at the county seat more than two months at the farthest. Would it not have looked well if these very honest (?) Commissioners had economized a little in their own pay? Then the debt of the county would not have increased that year five thousand dollars.

THE *Watchman* says we have not the honesty to tell how the floating debt has decreased when we howl about the increase of the bonded indebtedness of the county. We would like to ask our cotemporary who gave the Commissioners authority to make any bonded debt? We have our doubts about the bonded debt being a legal claim against the county. We shall look into this matter, and tell our readers how the ring have exceeded their authority in this connection in some future issue of our paper. The fact is, that both the bonded and floating debt has increased, as we shall show in another article.

IN the Auditors' Report of February, 1875, we find "Due from P. Gray Meek, $56 00." How did that happen? Did the ring chief present his bill twice, and get his pay? That is a convenient way of borrowing money, without the inconvenience of having to pay interest for it. The county being only fifty-six thousand dollars in debt, of course they could accommodate him to that extent.

BORING a ship's bottom in mid ocean to discover a rotten plank is wisdom compared to the Democratic policy of investigating everything, at enormous expense, while the workingmen of the country are starving for want of needed legislation to set them to work.

A WHOPPER.—The *Watchman* says the borough is in debt more dollars than the county is cents, which, according to the "Watchman," would make the borough debt five million, one hundred and twenty-three thousand, five hundred and thirty-six dollars ($5,123,536.00). How is that for a paper which claims to tell the truth?

OUR Legislature will adjourn some time in May, after a long session, in which very little good has been accomplished, and which ends in the smoke of a disgraceful scandal. O, Democracy, where is thy virtue! O, noble reformers, where is thy honor!

[Correspondent of Village Record.]

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1876.

The legislature is now engaged in the stupendous undertaking of investigating itself, and the developments thus far have not been very creditable to a number of members and a Democratic senator. About half the members of the House have been examined in connection with the alleged control of votes on the boom bill by corrupt means. The readers of the *Record* are familiar with the history of the lumber war and the lively scenes it has produced in the legislature. After a battle of several years the lumbermen last week emerged from the desperate encounter with a giant monopoly, with colors flying. The large vote on the second reading for the bill to reduce the rates of boomage twenty per cent. from present rates was a warning to Herdic that some master stroke was imperatively necessary to avert a crushing disaster on final passage. He at once called a council of war and instructed his braves as to their duty. Under their strategic leader they accomplished wonders, inducing a large number of members to absent themselves on the day the bill was considered, and almost consigning it to a legislative grave. Reports were regularly made to the Minequa chief as to the progress of the fight by the vigilant lieutenants, and a few hours before the vote was taken the lumbermen appeared apprehensive of defeat, and Herdic and his forces were reasonably confident of success. The most intense interest was manifested when the speaker announced that the hour of battle had arrived, profound silence—an unusual circumstance in the House—reigned, and the speaker was not obliged to use his gavel once while the names of members were being called. Many vacant seats showed that the skulking brigade was sufficient to endanger the passage of the bill, a large majority of those absent having previously stood by the lumbermen. The friends of the bill waited in vain for their appearance, and when the yeas and nays had been called over it was discovered that the requisite majority was wanting. A large number had kept tally, and when member after member announced that a few votes were lacking there was indescribable excitement. Meanwhile several members straggled into the hall, and having been granted permission to record their votes the number of yeas was increased until 100 was reached, when the speaker announced that, as two members had died, a constitutional majority had voted for the bill. This decision created a sensation, the Herdic men protesting against it as wrong, and some of the friends of the boom bill expressing doubts as to its soundness. Fearing that the decision would not stand the test of judicial investigation, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed by 104 votes to 42, to the great joy of the lumbermen and their legislative friends. But the bill has not yet become a law, the president *pro tem.* of the Senate refusing to authenticate its passage, as required by law, because of the alleged bribery in connection with the bill. It is now feared that the revelations resulting from the investigation will prevent it from going to the Governor for his consideration.

The investigation, although it had its origin in a meaningless resolution, is being vigorously pushed, both Republicans and Democrats making all possible efforts to get at the bottom of the reports of corruption The first sensation was produced by the testimony of Mr. Andre, of Berks, who declared with great positiveness that senator Boyer, of Clearfield, had made improper financial proposals to him if he voted against the bill, the sums named ranging from $200 to $400. The member from Greene, Mr. Wise, added to the excitement by testifying that representative Thorton, Democrat, of Allegheny county, had insulted him by suggesting that Herdic could convince him (Wise) that a vote against the bill would receive pecuniary consideration. The noble patriot indignantly responded that a man who betrayed his constituents deserved to be shot on the spot. Mr. Buck, of Cambria, also made a statement showing that Thornton was sworn on Friday and tried to clear his skirts in the transaction by stating that his only object in interviewing the two members was to have a little fun at their expense. A number of the statements he denominated gross missrepresentations. When he informed Mr. Wise that $400 would be given for a vote against the bill, the gentleman from Greene, in the excess of his virtue, remarked that it would take twice that amount to buy him. One thing is certain; Thornton dodged the vote on final passage, after he had previously committed himself in favor of the bill. He left the hall of the House shortly before the bill was reached and did not make his appearance until next day. Several members also testified to having been approached by Mr. Gentner, Democratic member from Philadelphia, who made similar statements to those of senator Boyer and representative Thornton.

On Friday afternoon testimony was elicited from representative Stewart, of Lawrence, showing that representative Knight, of Bucks, had come to him and intimated that $400 could be obtained for a vote against the bill. Speaker Patterson made a statement which produced quite a sensation. Col. Thomas Scott had invited him to an interview, during which the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company asked him how he stood on the boom bill. Col. Scott said he deprecated the warfare which the bill had engendered for years, and told the speaker that he had advised Herdic that the fight should be abandoned by a compromise which would fix the rate of boomage at $1 12 1-2 per thousand feet, instead of $1 25, as now provided. The bill as it passed the Legislature fixes the rate of boomage at $1 per thousand feet.

A bill of importance to the people of Chester, and many other eastern counties, has finally passed the Legislature. It provides that, under the sanction and supervision of supervisors of roads, or road commissioners of the respective boroughs and townships of the State, any person or persons who may erect and maintain in good repair a public watering trough of not less than six feet in length, twelve inches in width, and ten inches in depth in the clear, of either wood or stone or iron, and have clear pure water continually running into the same, except in hard freezing weather, by pipe or otherwise, upon the side of the public highway suitable for watering horses and cattle, and approved by the supervisors or road commissioners of such townships or boroughs, shall be entitled to receive from the road fund thereof a sum of money not exceeding eight dollars annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of said trough. Where running water cannot be obtained for such trough, any person who may provide water by a pump shall be entitled to the same annual pay. Whenever any person, where water might be supplied easily for the purposes of the provisions of this act, neglect or refuse to accept the same, the supervisors may erect such troughs, provided that all the watering troughs shall not be nearer each other than five miles. Any person destroying or injuring the troughs shall be liable to a prosecution before any justice of the peace, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars and costs That one-half of the fines shall inure to the informer and the other half to the road fund of the township.

We have written for our linen dusters and straw hats; and when the good wives at home complain that new ones are needed, let them reflect that it has been a poor session for the honest members, and a very risky one for the dishonest ones. At all events it is going to be a very protracted one.

The charms of spring have awakened; the chills and fever have come, shad flies have buzzed, and the beautiful Susquehanna is the color of a brick yard, variegated with the dirty boughs of old trees and saw logs. All nature is rejoicing, and yet we linger at the Capital. The Senate, with wild perversity, insists that the Legislature ought to go home before the dog days; but the House, consisting at present of one hundred and ninety-nine talented members, declines to say when it will adjourn. It has 300 measures to consider, and assuming at a liberal estimate that each measure is of interest, and is being pressed by at least five persons in this State, it follows that the House will continue in session until the crack of doom, to oblige about fifteen hundred men who send it bills to be passed. As for the expense—blow the expense! What matters it to a free and enlightened representative whether the people of the Commonwealth are forced to pay five thousand dollars a day to maintain his dignity at Harrisburg, and to oblige the aforesaid fifteen hundred people who want their little bills passed? The State is rich; its people are generous; the Centennial opens in May; the extra pay is ten dollars per diem for a long session, and Harrisburg, if not particularly healthy, is at least endurable. Therefore, let us all stay and sing praises to the new Constitution.

[Correspondent of Village Record.]

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1876.

For the past fifteen years Congress has been wrestling with the paper money question in all its bearings, and having at long last concluded that the era of hard money was near at hand, they are now just as much perplexed as ever. Silver has become plentiful, and its commercial value has decreased until a paper dollar outranks a silver one. As a natural consequence it strives to get into circulation, and Congress aims to give it a fixed monetary status. The difficulty just now is that our gold coinage is nearly twenty per cent. better than our silver, and Senator Wallace, of our State, has introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of what he terms "goloid silver," which shall be equal to the value of the paper dollar. This bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to have coined one dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar pieces bearing the inscription of "goloid silver," said coins to consist of forty per cent. in value, of gold and sixty per cent. silver. This dollar and its fractions are to be a legal tender for all payments that our currency now pays. This is all very plausible, and although it would give us a circulation that could be counterfeited in such a way as to avoid detection save by smelting, yet it would be a hard money measure, and as such might give the Democracy a light lift from the quicksands in which they are now wading. But the "nigger in the wood-pile" becomes visible, when it is further provided that a certain Wm. Wheeler Hubbell, the inventor of the "goloid," shall be allowed royalty of one-tenth per cent. on all said circulation. The whole thing looks suspicious, and smacks not only of the dollar jewelry order, but looks like a very profitable job." In the meantime the silver is flowing into the Treasury until the huge vaults are filled, and everything is ready to begin paying out the coin. Then we shall hear the "eloquent clink of a dollar or two," as of olden time, and it may be the sound of the prosperous days in store for us.

Congress is tinkering away at the tariff, without the least hope of passing any bill this season, and serving no purpose whatever except to kill time, and blast the many branches of industry. Men will not branch out so long as they do not know what Congress may do with this question, and knowing the proclivity of the dominant party to free trade, they may well be timid. The fact is the Democrats do not expect the bill to pass—if they did they would not report it. But they desire to make the people believe that they favor a tariff, and thus catch the votes of some of the manufacturers of the country. But it is rather late in the day to attempt that little game for we have had sundry exhibitions of their regard for the manufacturing interests of the country in the days gone by. The people will not soon forget when they shut up the mills, and turned thousands of operatives out of employment, by a tariff of their kind, and when we have to look to them for a policy of revenue, why God save the business of the country.

The fact is the present Congress is nothing more nor less than a political show. But one thing governs them, and that is how to place the Democracy in control of the national government Manufactures, commerce, everything must play second fiddle to this. It is more like a play house than a legislative body. Investigation is the lobby and detectives, bar room pimps, gamesters' stool pigeons, and such, are the parties they deal with, forming with themselves the dramatial persons in the play. What does all this amount to? Under the pretence of retrenchment and economy they are wasting millions, and expending thousands of dollars. Randall rants about extravagance, and his satellites chime in the chorus, but their records in the past show their humbuggery.

There is a rumor afloat that Mr. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, will soon tender his resignation. He went to his home in Kentucky a few days ago fixing no definite time for his return, and it may be possible that there is some truth in the report. His name has been so prominently mentioned for the presidency that he may make an effort to organize his scattered forces and present a strong front at Cincinnati. By the way Morton will not have the south a unit for him, as the Old Dominion has declared for Mr. Blaine. This was a surprise to the people here, and I may say a pleasing one, for Blaine is the favorite at the National Capital.

The Secretary of State is absent for a few days, having gone to New York to receive the Emperor of Brazil with fitting pomp and circumstance and also to attend the funeral of his life long friend, Mr. A. T. Steward.

Mr. Schenck, our late Minister to England, who resigned in consequence of the Emma Mine scandal, having proven before the committee that his actions in the matter were fare and honorable, is, it is said, to be again nominated as his own successor. The rumor gives great satisfaction to his friends, who think he has been very badly treated, but I doubt that he would accept the position if tendered to him.

There is very little doing in Congress to interest the general reader—when the weather grows hot then we may look for business.

Friday has been made, by a joint resolution a legal holiday for this city, as the heroic statue of Lincoln, just erected in Lincoln Park, is to be unveiled with imposing ceremonies. This statue was cast in Europe, of bronze, cost about $40,000, and is the offering of the colored race to the memory of that great man. By a strange coincidence the 14th of April comes on Good Friday, as it did in the year when he was assassinated. Yours, AD.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

WE have received the *Penn Monthly* for April. This valuable magazine, filled with solid and instructive reading, should be in the hands of every man who deserves to be fully up to the times. It is not filled with light trash reading; it touches only upon such subjects as will interest a person of intelligence, or the scholar. Address the Penn Monthly Association, 233 South Eighth street. Philadelphia, Pa.

THE *Republic* magazine for April is an unusually strong number, and should be in the hands of every Republican voter in the country. The following is the table of contents: Jenks' Baby; Treason on Wheels; Republican Expenditures—Democratic Retrenchment; The Tariff—Does Protection Protect? Relation of the State to Religion and the Public Schools; The Truth of History and the Horrors of Andersonville; Toombs and the Scalawag; Mineral Wealth of the United States; Rebel Cotton Claims—Past and Prospective Treasury Raids; The Confederate Leaders in Congress; A Model Democratic Robbery—Its Perpetrators Unpunished; The Work of the Forty-fourth Congress; Review of the Month; Executive and Department Doings. Subscription $2 a year. Send to Republic Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

WE have received from E. J. Hale & Son, publishers, No. 17 Murray street, New York, a beautifully bound little volume, giving a short history of the lives and work of the Evangelists, Moody and Sankey. The author's name is Frank S Reader, who has been an intimate friend of Mr. Sankey for a long time, and very well acquainted with the family history. It is written in a pleasant, agreeable style, and cannot fail to interest hundreds in this vicinity who have been watching the labors of these remarkable men ever since their return from Europe. The book contains a portrait of the two gentlemen, and is sold in paper for 50 cents; cloth $1, and is cheap at that. Address as above.

J. L. PETERS, No. 443 Broadway, New York, is dealer in the latest and best music. His advertisement may be seen in another column. He is also publisher of several musical magazines for all classes of scholars, among which is one entitled, "Parlor Music," a collection of easy and moderately difficult piano music. We have received No. 16, which contains more music for 50 cents than could be obtained at a music store for the price of a whole year's subscription, which is four dollars. Some time ago he was sending us his excellent magazine, La Creme de La Creme, but of late we have not received it. Our folks miss it very much, and we would say to Mr. Peters, if he will send it to us we will be glad to reciprocate. To all advanced players we would say this magazine is a most invaluable work. Address as above.

WIDE AWAKE for April is eminently pictorial. The management of this magazine seem to understand one important point, viz: the bulk of boys and girls are attracted by fair, large open pictures; although there are plenty of engravings in this very number noticeable for fineness of detail for older tastes. The illustration of "Gold-Locks' Dream of Pussy-Willow," a delightful poem by Clara Doty Bates, is a charming design by Mrs. Finley, a sister of the poet. "The Fate of a Face-Maker" is another capital poem capitally illustrated; both of these poems with their pictures are to be specially commended for originality of thought and gracefulness of expression. The "Behaving" paper in this number is worth the price of the year's subsbription, which is only $2 per annum. Address, D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

CENTENNIAL MUSIC.—The publishers of Church's *Musical Visitor* have just issued a novel and interesting volume of music to be given away to subscribers to their magazine—one of the best of the musical publications, the cost of which is but a $1 50 a year. The new volume is called the "Centennial Premium," and is uniform in size and style with the others of the "Visitor" premium series—the "Song," "Piano" and "Classic" premiums. It contains liberal selections from the curious and inspiring music of "ye olden time"—the music pure and unchanged, to which our patriotic forefathers marched to battle and "walked the stately dance," including marches, quicksteps, polkas, hornpipes, and tunes. It is the only collection of the kind extant, and worth far more than the price of the magazine, in itself a good return for the subscriber's money.

The publishers will send sample of the Visitor with full particulars of premiums, on receipt of one stamp. Address, John Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Poetry.

Ode to Spring.

[Indited under the acrid promptings of "a dawful cold," by our New York correspondent, "Radix."]

O, balmy, bright, and beauteous Spring!
Once more thou'st slain the frosty king;
Once more new life to earth dost bring—
Thy praises joyfully we sing.
Thy smile reflects the heavens fair,
Thy gentle breath subdues the air,
That soft—*atchee!* ugh—ugh—O, pshaw!

What miserable balderdash,
It ought to be against the law
To write or print such lying trash.
It's but a superstition old,
To which we all absurdly cling,
That's kept the truth from being told
About this arrant humbug, Spring.
But now I've got a frightful cold;
My nose is stopped—my ears they ring.
By this same "balmy" I've been sold,
And now I'll just show up the thing.

So in the first and foremost place,
I'd give you all to understand
Spring wears no smiling maiden's face,
And swings no fragrant blossomy wand.
The truth is this: The hard old case
Whose sloppy presence fills the land,
Is weak old Winter, slow of pace,
Hobbling northward, cane in hand;
Snarling and enliveling all the way
Because he's not allowed to stay.
No more the firm and manly tread,
The keen and frosty breath—no more;
Gone from the bald and trembling head
Is now the crown the monarch wore.
And yet, the old chap hangs around,
For much he hates to lose his power;
He fain would hold the earth still bound.
And spiteful nips each opening flower.

But all his rage to naught avails,
For soon, at best, he must be gone;
The Summer calls from Southern vales,
And so the old boy's hustled on.
But when he finds he's got to go,
His sceptre broke, himself outlawed,
He does kick up a fearful row—
This superannuated fraud;
And drules and drivels high and low,
Till we are drowned in slush and mud?
But one thing more important yet
About our friend must still be said,
He preys upon the alphabet
And thence abstracts both "eb" and "ed."
The which, in trying to reclaim
All humankind that wear a nose—
Though none of them the others blame—
Ten times a minute come to "blows."

It's shamefully too bad, I say,
To worship such an old sardine;
And so I've pulled the mask away
To let his real shape be seen.
For which all give three cheers for me—
Hip, hip—*Atchee!* Atchee!! ATCHEE!!!

And thus it is thy praise I sing,
O, wheezy, breezy, sneezy Spring!

Advertisement Brain Printing.

If to your business pocket you'd be wise
To bed, and rise early, and advertise;
For though when the "ad." is seen the first time
One doesn't "quite see it"—in Irish sublime;
And next when under our notice it comes
We greet it with "pish!" sundry "hahs!" and "hums!"
And even the third time call it a "bore;"
Next grimly fancy we've seen it before,
And the fifth half read, and cry out, "What stuff!"
The sixth go through it and cut up quite rough
And the seventh greet it with yawns and "pshaws!"
And on the eighth are nearly flinging it out of doors;
Yet on the ninth we wonder if 'tis true or not,
And on the tenth imagine it not all "rot!"
On the eleventh we think we'll ask and know,
And the next we murmur, "It may be so!"
And thirteen comes with: "It's really the case."
And fourteen says it "must be in our place;"
The fifteenth: "We'll buy it as soon as we can.
On the sixteenth we take the address of the man;
And so go on till we buy, at time the "score."
And see that advertised article "evermore."

Our Story Teller.

Doctor Jo.

Jo was tired of border life at last. He was a sort of free and easy scape-grace, I may as well tell you at once. If you meet a young man on the border who is not there for speculation, who is not there in search of a home, who is not dabbling in Indian affairs—whose occupation, in short, will not sufficiently account for his presence—you may pretty safely set him down as one to whom civilization does not vouchsafe as much freedom as suits him. I leave due margin for those whom the heroines in the newspaper stories jilt and send West, and then wish they hadn't. It is curious to observe by the-way, the local changes in the directions which these much-manipulated characters take. Europe, for instance, may be considered the sanitarium of the "crossed" of New England and the Atlantic sea-board generally. Such ones easily court the dangers of an ocean voyage, and to steer clear of them all and turn up safe, though unforgetting, in Rome or Paris. Your disappointed islander, on the other hand, depends upon the railroad. He commits himself, with all his troubles, to the care of the first snorting steed of iron which passes with its fiery head turned Westward. Not the centres, but the railroad suburbs, of civilization are congenial to his soul. He would give his care to the free winds rather than have it jostled out at his elbows in crowds of human beings.

But none of this is pertinent to Jo. The simple fact concerning him was this: he had quarrelled with his father, a comfortable Pennsylvania farmer, who had set his heart upon a thrifty increase of his property in the hands of his son when he himself should finally be laid on the shelf. Jo's bias was quiet otherwise, and the whole affair ended in his own pet plan and crushing that of his father at one stroke. For one day he cut loose from the old home moorings, and was carried, like a piece of drift, Westward. Whereupon Fate, to whom he committed himself, shuttled him back and forth from Nebraska to Texas, and from Texas to Kansas, with occasional side ventures which carried him out on the plains. So he had been a nomad for two years. Once having taken up the role of the rover, it had, in turn, taken possession of him, for he could not keep his heart out of whatever he did. He did not make his own plunges, so to speak; for, as I said, he was committed to Fate. But once in a while, he accepted the new element, and proceeded to ride the wave with enjoyment if not with a marked degree of independence. His manners sunk by degrees to the level of his life; not that he became a boor—far from it—but simply that he followed the law of conformity which rules us all, and makes us more or less like our nearest neighbors. Perhaps his experience was not calculated to put any very fine edge upon his morals, for that panoply must be extra, indeed, which will protect one entirely from the rough atmosphere of the frontier. I have called him a scape-grace; but after all, it might have been a great deal worse.

And he was tired of border life at last; so it came into his head to turn his back upon it once for all. He had acquired enough money to show for his time, and more luggage than he could have imagined himself to have before essaying to pack it up. Then there were the sparsely scattered shanties of the settlers to visit before going—shanties to which Jo's resistless bonhommie insured his free-and-easy access. He never found a latch string in; and so it came about in one of his parting visits that the nerve of his old desire was unexpectedly set a-tingling. For what visitor but Jo would, on that day, have been welcome at Mrs. White's? The two beds in the only room of the building were apparently, full of children, who cried or shook or tossed in fever, as the several stages of the generic ague fit overtook them. Mr. White himself was in the trembling act of surrendering to the arch enemy, while the implements of his fruitless warfare—tea cups, bottles, spoons, hot irons, etc., were scattered about on the hearth at his feet. Now and then he ventured upon a chattering jest with the cheery neighbor woman who had come in to lend a hand, or exchanged notes with his sallow spouse with whom it happened to be an off day for chills. Thus did Jo find the household. Instantly the situation inspired him. An old passion flamed anew in his heart. He felt the thrill of an instinct which had been the beckoning spirit of his former dreams, luring him on to oppose his will to that of his father. It was the instinct for relieving physical suffering—the prime perquisite of the good physician. His eye snapped at the present chance. How he longed to hound that ague down! But the slender knowledge, the poor resources at hand, were giants in his way; so he merely sat down and looked on while Mrs. White poured the inevitable white powder on a bit of dried apple in a spoon and capped the whole mass with another piece of apple designed to conceal the medicine. On his way home he dropped his head and ruminated more than was his wont. "Blamed if I don't!" he jerked out at last, as he kicked into a bunch of fallen cotton wood leaves in his path, and sent its parts flying in every direction.

After that he lost no time. The next morning he might have been seen in his Sunday best, whatever that was, seated by the side of a teamster, who was driving him to the nearest railroad station. It had been raining, and they must needs travel slowly. It seemed to Jo that they fairly crept through all that long day, and he ground his teeth, if not worse, when they drove up to the station at sunset and saw in the distance the smoke of the departing East-bound train.

Plenty of time to look about, but little to look at. Half a hundred one-story houses scattered about with some presumptuous attempt at regularity, which was worse than any degree of disorder, were not inviting to the eye. A newish unfinished, weather-boardy place, for which the railroad was wholly responsible—a place, albeit, which the enterprise of the circus and the patent medicine had evidently followed closely up. It had been livelier two or three years before than it was now, they told him, for at that time it had been the terminus of the road. But that ruthless maker and unmaker of cities and towns, had crept on in course of time and left this possible metropolis a "laid out" city in a double sense. It was now only one of the many unimportant beads which the track had strung on its line, and so business was dull. Yet to Jo it was suggestive of the bustling world to which he had once belonged, and served to revive in his soul a few strains of the music of humanity which had well nigh become silent. He was more crazy than ever to get off; but there he was, and there he must stay all night.

Thinking it over he concluded to put up at the Central Hotel—a longish many windowed building, dingy with dirt from the sidewalks, but perhaps the best house of its kind the place could muster. There was the usual bar-room loafing; the usual round of course jokes and tobacco spitting; the usual rush of all parties to the station when the train from the East whistled in the distance.

With this last movement Jo himself fell in, and idly watched with the others the mail-bag, the two pine boxes, the old gentleman, and the girl with the scarlet braided sacque come off the train. Then, apparently satisfied with these small items of interest, the crowd dispersed.

In our hero's wake, as he sauntered back to his lodgings, was a young man whom I have no excuse in the world for introducing to you except for the fact that he some way introduced himself to Jo. He was full of that good-natured chatter which your Western yoeman take pleasure in, and Jo, among other things, learned that there was a night school in the place, that his companion attended, and that it met that night.

"Would the stranger go 'long?"

"Yes he believed he would," indifferently replied Jo.

And he went. When he had seated himself and looked about him, he opened his eyes very wide indeed. Behind the desk sat the scarlet-jacket which had come off the train. In it was a slender little creature, with eyes as black as sloes, and a great fleece of black hair tied back with a scarlet ribbon. This glowing fairy of the ferule, so to speak, was ruling things with a high hand in that school-room. Her pupils were, for the most part, boys and grown men, though a dozen or so of girls, back in one corner, served to soften the scene.

"A regular Yankee," thought Jo—missing it as you will see. Nevertheless, he watched the proceedings with interest, and was not loth at the end to be taken to the desk and presented to her sprightly highness. If the truth must be told, a thrill or two ran up his arm as he took her mite of a hand in his big one. With some effort he picked up his flaggering knowledge of the ways of the world, and talked with her for full five minutes. During this time he managed to learn that she had set afoot this night school to supplement the day school, which all who ought to could not attend. She was from Illinois. Her name was Miss Beck. She lived at Smocking—the next station—with her father, who had brought her there three years ago.

By this time she was drawing on her gloves, and her escort was waiting. Jo bade her good night, and both went their way.

He remarked how chilly the air was as he went to his hotel. His teeth almost chattered. He wondered later why he couldn't sleep. Long after midnight his wide open eyes were staring up at the ceiling. He thought he had never felt just so before. By-and-by still more novel sensations took possession of him. An irresistible desire to yawn seized his jaws, and it seemed as if those useful members were in danger of dislocation. He could have drank a tubful of water, so thirsty was he. Icy ripples began to chase each other up and down his back. His fingers and toes were, oh, how cold! Then he shook—shook till the bedstead writhed under him, and the covers slid to the floor time and again. There was no hope of mistake about it. He was in an ague fit himself this time, and laid up for one day at least.

The landlord mustered a doctor, such as he was. Quinine, of course. He knew ague, if nothing else, and with wisdom born from experience, he administered a dose large enough to throw the most stubborn chills on the defence, if not rout them from the field. Jo swallowed it, and then sank back, yellow, haggard, disgusted, upon his pillow, while the wholesome morning sun streamed across his bed, as if to tantalize him. Visions came and went. Shapeless monsters, tiny as a peppercorn at their inception, but growing, growing, till they filled the whole, assailed the sightlessness of his closed eyes. Now and then he opened his lids to free himself from the bewildering hideousness of it all; closing them again he would witness the same horrid rapidity of growth—the same unearthly forms would swell, swell until they seemed ready to swallow not only him but the whole earth.

However he fell asleep at last, dragons and all. That night he "missed his chill"—the sign of success.

But he did not get away the next day, nor the next. The third found him able to drag himself out into the street at noon and try his strength.

He had almost forgotten the lady of the night school; for, reader dear, ague is the grave of romance. Try it and see. And Jo might have gone East with only a lurking memory of Miss Beck in his mind, but for one thing.

As he half-staggered along the sidewalk, he met her fair and square. She glanced up once, twice, then recognized him. Out came her little gloved hand.

"I thought you would be in Ohio by this time."

Jo brightened at this. She had thought of him any way.

"No, with chills and quinine, you see what I am—a wreck," he answered, turning and walking back with her to her boarding-place. They talked of this and that, and when they reached the gate, she said, "Good-by. You're coming West again after a while, you say. If you come near Smoking, don't pass us by."

"I surely will not," said Jo. "Good-by." Her frankness charmed him, but it must be confessed that he wondered at it. Perhaps you are wondering too; so I may as well explain. Miss Beck knew who he was. In fact, Jo's own cousin, Bella Worth, was the bosom-friend of Miss Beck. They had roomed together at school, had taught together in Michigan, had clung together with tears in an unobserved corner of the ladies' sitting-room in an Illinois depot just before the engine which was to propel Bella Eastward came blustering up. Letters had passed between them with devoted frequency, and Bella had once written:

"I have a cousin out there somewhere—Joseph Wallace. If he should ever cross your path, be good to him. I fear he is not always good to himself."

But all this had not flashed on the mind of Miss Beck at once. It was not until the next morning that she thought of it at all, and then Bella's photograph, in its little frame on her table, happened to suggest it to her when she lifted the precious thing to dust it. All her muscles ceased action for a minute, save those which seemed to draw her face into an expression of surprise.

Somehow Jo found himself an unaccountable inclination to remain another day. But he was well enough to travel, and could render no reason for not doing so. So he went. I will not say that he left his heart behind, but he certainly carried off with him the memory of a scarlet jacket. A few days passed away, and he stood knocking at the door of a medical school, which proves that he was really in for it. His eventful but studious history for the two following years it is not my pleasure to record.

He comes out in due time, full fledged, with "all the world before him where to choose." East and West were carefully balanced. For reasons best known to himself, East at last flies to the beam, and West gets him.

I have nothing more than a suspicion why he should have taken Smocking as the starting point of his travels when he began to cast himself about from one Western town to another in search of a location. My suspicion is strengthened, however, by the fact that he was seen to leave the above mentioned place after a single day's sojourn with an unaccountably perplexed and dissatisfied expression on his face.

Meantime, Mary Beck had returned to Illinois. Just where she was no one happened to know. All that could be ascertained was that she "had gone for good."

"Married?" indifferently inquired Dr. Jo, while his heart stood still to hear the answer.

"No." It was allowed that she was teaching somewhere. She and her father had been suddenly called away by some intelligence or other. It could not be ascertained that she was in correspondence with any one in Smocking. One or two had known her destination at the time of her departure, but it had faded from their minds. They could not think of it now to save their lives, and Jo forbore, from modest scruples, to push his inquiries. For, after all, with slight tenure on her interest, what right had he to be searching her out as if she were appurtenant or even a friend of his.

To his credit he went on with his plans, and found himself settled in a couple of months. His starving experience was shorter than he could have hoped, for a memorable sickly season came on as the summer waned. Baleful fever floated on every breath, and if the number of physicians had been doubled and their quality improved tenfold, they could scarcely have kept the guanty foe at bay. Now was Dr. Jo in his element. Now were body and brain busy day and night, scarcely stopping to take needed rest. Now did his hand and voice grow gentler than a woman's, as he bent over his stricken patients, and by the very intensity of his will almost commanded the disease to depart from them. His father should have seen him justify himself then.

Well, the fight was over at last, and life was more monotonous. But he had a fair start now, and kept at his business when there was business to be done. And yet, sometimes, as he sat alone in his office, a dreary cloud would fold him in its gloom. On such occasions he was apt to drop his chin into the collar of his coat, and fix his eyes on some distant point in space, the walls of his room apparently offering no obstruction on to his vision. And once he was heard by some one to exclaim, as he rose from his chair and shook himself, "But what's the use? I can't go and canvass all Illinois!"

He wondered why the azure eyes of Jennie West, so potent with other men, took no permanent hold on his fancy.

He had unwittingly surprised them into tenderness once; had felt the temptation of vanity rise to his lips thereat, and had suddenly checked an impulse which in former days would have urged him on into the follies of flirtation. Whence the influence? Under what benign spell was he coming to be a better man? He hardly knew. He only knew that he remembered Mary Beck. Sometimes he called himself a fool for thus treasuring up a brief glimpse of a girl, who, after all, might not have enough in common with him on which to base even a friendship. But months came and went and the picture was still with him.

One summer came a letter bordered with black, and Jo's father was dead. Next morning found him en route for Pennsylvania. Perhaps his fellow-travellers may have noticed the man who sat with bowed head, manifestly absorbed in gloomy reflections, but none ventured to speak to him. He was wrestling with remorseful thoughts—those hard bequests of the dead to the living. Now and then he wearily looked out over the spining expanse of prairie or the waltzing trees as he sped past them. But that was all. And now he had crossed the Mississippi and was whirling through Illinois. Oh, Dr. Jo, this is sacred ground! Why do you forget? There is but one chance in a thousand, but why not watch for that? You "cannot canvass Illinois," that's true. But you can scan the slender belt of it over which you are traveling, and, perhaps, perhaps— No, let him alone with his grief.—She is nowhere near. Among all the eyes which glance up from the platforms at the stations, or look out of the windows as the train sweeps past, none are black enough for hers.

Indianapolis. The light of a sunrise unwontedly red and glowing streams in at one end of the great depot, and throws its vivid halo over the bustling crowd of workmen and passengers until they are transfigured. Jo stops a moment in the midst of his coffee and sandwitches to survey the scene, and finds that a newly arrived train is disgorging its contents in the immediate vicinity of his refreshment stand.

A crowd of sleepy looking passengers come stumbling over the rails toward him, heading for the waiting-rooms. A rumpled, grimy, unkept set they are, and Jo is about to return to his breakfast, as a matter of great interest, when suddenly the arm which is raising the coffee to his lips is arrested midway and its owner stares out upon the crowd. The next moment he is forcing himself through it, vainly trying to recatch a glimpse of what he had seen before. Meantime the bell of his train begins to ring furiously, and more frantic grows his search. There is not a moment left; his train is moving. He jumps on behind and strains his eyes to catch one more glance at the interior of the great building, till he is whirled out of sight.

So near! His one brief glimpse had not cheated him. It was indeed Mary Beck. But she was lost again as hopelessly as at first. His gloom was now doubled. He even wished he had not seen her. He was getting on without her, and why had she crossed his path to create his fruitless disturbance of mind in him? Surmises as to her destination tormented him with their hopeless uncertainty; but among all conjectures the true one evaded his mind. For all that forenoon she was so near to him that he might have met her face to face had he merely entered the next coach in front of his own.

At noon he changed cars. So did she. Again both boarded the same train; and, as before, they sped on in unconcious companionship.

Law was doing her best for Jo, but accidents must needs step to her assistance. And so it happened, during the afternoon, that the fastening of one of the car windows gave way, and a lady's voice was heard to break out in a sharp exclamation of pain. Half a dozen gentlemen sprang to extricate her hand, and it was found that the wrist was injured. The lady turned pale, but set her teeth and kept back all further expression of suffering.

"You are a physician, I believe," said the conductor to Jo, a few minutes after. "A lady in the next coach has hurt her wrist. Will you come in and examine it?"

His own hand shook violently as he took hers. A pair of black eyes sought his face in wonder, for a moment, and then withdrew to the contemplation of the injured wrist. Not a token of recognition. It was well for Jo that that he was thus left to recover from his surprise, else his reputation among the passengers for professional skill must have gone to the dogs. Even as it was, he was sure he had never bungled so before.

The poor member was duly bandaged at last. The lady picked up the satchel and began awkwardly to fumble with her left hand for her pocket-book.

"What is my bill, Sir?"

Jo flushed scarlet. With what assiduity he would have set gratuitously twenty-five wrists for her.

"I can't make it out just at present," he replied. "It's an unusual case."

Then followed an awkward pause, Jo racking his brain to know what to say next. He did not like to be rude, and yet he did not know how to find out where she lived without bluntly asking her. Plainly she did not recognize him, and this fact did not add to his comfort just then. And now he began to be conscious that he was being intently observed.

"Excuse me," said the lady. "You remind me so strongly of some one else that I could not help looking."

"Well, I hope I remind you pleasantly."

"Very—a friend I once met in the far west."

"You live in the far west, then?"

"No, in Chicago. I once lived in the suburbs of civilization, however. But you are not making out my bill."

"No. Well, I'll send it, if you will give me your address."

Miss Beck was puzzled. Had she been prude, she would have sent him about his business; but, after considering a moment, she scratched down the number of her residence and gave him the paper.

His hat was in his hand. He laid it on the seat in front of her while he put the slip of paper in his note-book. Her eyes, caught by the vivid blue of his hat lining, rested upon it for a moment, and what should she discover there but his label!

"Dr. J. Wallace,
———, Kansas."

She started and bit her lip. "O, what have I said?" was her first thought. But she held out her well hand at once, and begged the pardon of Mr. Wallace.

"Why didn't you tell me?" said she.

"I honestly meant to do so in the future," he humbly explained. "If I may, I will stop in Chicago as I come back."

He might. He did. He found he had a bill ready to present when his visit was at an end, but some way he did not dare just now. There was no way of fathoming the heart of Miss Beck till she herself pleased. But in a year or so he plucked up his courage and sent this bill my mail. It read thus:

Miss Mary Beck,
In account with D. Wallace, Dr.,
To one mended hand.

The hand itself, which, duly receipted, she keeps to this day.

A Fearful Summons.

"Mr. Smith I called to see if I could take your life."

"Wh—wh—what d'you say?" exclaimed Smith, in some alarm.

"I say that I've come around to take your life. My name is Gunn. As soon as I heard you were unprotected, that you had nothing on your life, I thought I would just run in and settle the thing for you at once."

Then Smith got up and went to the other side of the table, and said to himself:

"It's a lunatic who has broken out of the asylum. He'll kill me if I halloo or run. I must humor him."

Then Gunn, fumbling in his pocket after his mortality tables, followed Smith around the room and said to him:

"You can choose your own plan, you know. It's immaterial to me. Some like one way, and some like another. It's a matter of taste. Which one do you prefer?"

"I'd rather not die at all," Smith said, in despair.

"But you've got to die, of course," said Gunn; "that's a thing there's no choice about. All I can do is to make death easy for you; to make you feel happy as you go off. Now which plan will you take?"

"Couldn't you postpone it until to-morrow, so as to give me time to think?"

"No; I prefer to take you on the spot. I might as well do it now as at any other time. You have a wife and children?"

"Yes, and I think you ought to have some consideration for them and let me off."

"Well, that's a curious kind of an argument," said Gunn. "When I take you your family will be perfectly protected, of course, and not otherwise."

"But, why do you want to murder me? I—"

"Murder you! Murder you! Who in the thunder's talking about murdering you?"

"Why, didn't you say—"

"I called to get you to take out a life insurance policy in our company, and I—"

"Oh, you did, did you?" said Smith, suddenly becoming fierce. "Well, I ain't a-going to do it, and I want you to skip out of this office or I'll brain you with the poker."

Then Mr. Gunn withdrew without selling a policy, and Smith is still uninsured.

Incidents of Life in Paris.

Two well-known Parisians, who are now independent of fortune, but who once were her slaves, stopped a few evenings since in front of the ticket office of the Vandeville. Both were embarrassed. One said:

"How stupid I am! would you believe it? I have come out without my purse."

The other replied:

"Well, I am in a still worse plight; I have just paid the last cent I had."

The former smiled:

"What ungrateful dogs we are! Prosperity has made us forget our old, our best friend—the pawnbroker's shop is round the corner—we both have our watches."

A diner out says that three evenings since he went to dine with some new acquaintances. It was his first invitation to their house. He entered the mansion just as the neighboring clock was striking the hour appointed for dinner time. As he put his foot on the first step of the staircase he heard loud words, screams, tumult—and before he could prick up his ears, down came a tureen of soup, rolling, tumbling, bounding, breaking, rattling, clattering, distributing beef tea, cabbages, carrots,

parsnips, shin, rags of meat, and fragments of porcelain right and left, back and front. The culinary cyclone past, he, finding himself even unstained, kept on upstairs. Dinner was announced soon after he had saluted his hosts. They took seats at the table. The servant brought on a turbot. The husband said to his wife:

"My angel, tell our friend the bill of fare."

She—her face wreathed in charming smiles—answered:

"No, darling, that duty is the host's."

He therefore easily said:

"Well, I must give you warning that we have adopted the English custom. We never have soup."

Hints about the Fashion.

Cashmere lace is used for ruchings with barbs to match.

Black silk fringes are used with grenadines for mourning.

Checked and brocaded goods are the most fashionable.

Calbriggan stockings embroidered in colors are very pretty.

Turbans are among the spring shapes of hats for young girls.

Riding habits admit no trimmings except braid and buttons.

The spring hats and bonnets are bound with a heavy silk braid.

Colored linen shirts for gentlemen will be worn this summer.

Crepe de chene ties with Duchesse lace ends are very handsome.

Linen buttons are preferren to studs for gentlemen's dress shirts.

Bullion braids with threads of silver or gold are used for trimmings.

Crape and black crepe lisse are combined in making morning bows.

The vigogne cloth plaids are very pretty for knit plaited suits for children.

Duchesse lace barbs are very elegant and only suitable to wear with silks.

Jet, relieved with gold and pearls, is fashionable for second mourning.

A pretty tie has a centre of black cashmere net, with ends of Cuchese lace.

Holbein work is the latest fancy occupation for the busy moments of idle women.

Sailor straw hats will be fashionable for girls and boys from two to eleven years old.

Short double-breasted coats or jackets are among the spring coats for gentlemen.

Pretty opera or evening shawls are woven of soft white wool with colored silk stripes.

The Centennial kerchief is three cornered and made of lace—any kind that is preferred.

The fashionable gloves for gentlemen are stitched in colors on the back of the gloves.

Cashmere faconne is a new silken dress fabric woven in serge effect and brocaded flowers.

"Fruit of the loom" and "Pride of the West" are excellent muslins for ladies' underclothing.

Handkerchiefs with white batiste centre and yellow batiste embroidered edge are quite pretty.

The new linen lawns are of a light shade of one color, flowered by a darker shade of the same.

White flannel, trimmed with cherry-pink or blue colored silk, is extremely pretty for wrappers.

Shoes with the black kid cut out in different patterns, and white kid inserted, are much in vogue.

Shoes with sandal straps are worn over bright colored stockings for house and evening demi-toilets.

Lady Washington Dresses.

For fairs and parties this Centennial year, Lady Washington dresses and costumes will be in demand. The *Bazar* tells us something about them that will be interesting to lady readers: Instead of making the dress to be laced in front, costumers use a pointed waist, with half-high square neck, and lace it behind. Two materials appear in such dresses, viz: Brocade or striped silk for the court train, and plain silk or satin for the petticoat. The brocade or material of the train forms all the waist except a vest-like plastron in front, which is of the plain silk. This plastron is five or six inches broad at the top, descends sharp to a point, and, to be in keeping, should be wadded lightly, and quilted in small diamonds to match the petticoat. A bow of velvet is at the end of the point, and lace graniture, beginning under this bow, passes up each side of the plastron and trims the square neck. The sleeves, of the brocaded silk, are straight, plain, and made to reach to the elbow, where they are finished with full ruffles of lace. Instead of a separate petticoat, costumers merely quilt a wide front breadth of the plain satin or silk, and simulate a court train by making back breadths of a trained brocaded skirt, and sewing them straight up the sides of the quilted tablier.

Notwithstanding few flounces and laces are seen on the dresses of revolutionary times, costumers to-day add a deep flounce of silk or lace around the train, and pass it up the sides to the waist, graduating it to a narrow ruffle at the top. Ladies who do not wish to expose their necks and shoulders use the snowy kerchief, a square of sheer white lawn—organdy is best—doubled like a three-cornered shawl, folded to cover the neck, and the ends tucked in the square corsage. The muslin cap, with its full bag crown and plaited frill, is worn just back of the pompadour roll of powdered hair. Long white kid gloves are buttoned to the elbow. Another has a crimson petticoat with pearl-gray brocaded train, trimmed with black lace flounces. Another has orange colored quilted satin for the front, with a dress of antiquated shene silk.

A more youthful Lady Washington dress has a Watteau polonaise, with trained back, very short apron front, square neck, and elbow sleeves. This is made up of white satin, to be worn over any blue or rose, silk or velvet skirts the wearer may choose. It is trimmed with pearls. The coiffure, without powder, should be strings of pearls looped in the back hair; the front hair should be drawn plainly back from the face.

SMITH.—Colonel Nicholas Smith derives the name "Smith" from Shem; as Shem, Shemit, Shmit, Smith. This recalls Jeremy Cockloft's derication of "mango" from "Jeremiah King;" as Jeremiah King, Jerry King, Jerkin, gherkin, cucumber, mango.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Vegetine

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

Vegetine

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Vegetine

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Vegetine

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

Vegetine

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

Vegetine

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

Proof.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., State st.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility; and has been greatly benefited. THOS. GILMORE,
229½ Walnut street.

Feel Myself a New Man

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Rest, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,
DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154½ dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 2, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
AI GILMAN, 468 Broadway.
To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

v8n13-4t

COLLECTOR'S SALE

BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

☞ Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

Merchant Tailors.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

$23 SUITS! $25 SUITS!

OVERCOATS, $16.50 & $18.

PANTALOONS, $6.00,

The great "mark down" for the

CENTENNIAL YEAR!

We are prepared to take orders for CLOTHING—full suits for $23 and $25, of genuine all-wool fabrics, well made, well-trimmed, and guaranteed to fit, or no sale.

Spring Overcoats, $16.50 & $18

PANTALOONS, $6.00.

We are now having made a full assortment of the best woolen goods at the above very low prices, and are ready to take your measure for a complete outfit at the same prices. These goods we have the full control of for this market, and are specially adapted to fine custom trade. The largest, fullest and most complete assortment of

HATS & SHIRTS

in the county. The best Wamsutta shirt, 3-ply linen bosom, and the "King of Shirts," $1 50 each. Hats and Shirts as low as $1 00.

HATS—SHIRTS—COLLARS

Country merchants' attention especially called to our stock and prices of the above articles.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

[Successors to John Montgomery.]

NO. 7 BROCKERHOFF ROW.

☞ Everybody is invited to inspect our stock. v8n4-1

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN.

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Bellefonte Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

(Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng. Co.)

having leased the works of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,

Doors,

Sidings;

Flooring,

Mouldings,

Scroll Work,

Stains,

Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and steve grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

ff 8-13-1y

Stoves and Tinware.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.

6-tf

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

FAIRBANKS.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Over 300 Modifications.

TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS

FAIRBANKS & EWING.

715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Publication.

1876.—POSTPAID.—$1.60.

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A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED. ☞ Send 10 cents for a sample number. SUBSCRIBE NOW, and get the remaining numbers of this year FREE.

JOHN L. SHOREY,

36 Broomfield street, Boston.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-1f

Patents.

Inventors. If you want a Patent send us a model or sketch and a full description of the invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Our fees will be in ordinary cases, $25. ADVICE FREE.

☞ Send Stamp for "Guide for obtaining Patents," a book of 50 pages.

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C. 8-3-3m

Special Notices.

REDUCED TO A CERTAINTY.

Chance to Gain

$100,000

$100,000

Without risk. Send for circular at once. No time to lose. ALLEN & CO.,
8-6-tf 79 Nassau street, New York.

THE LOST CAUSE.

A magnificent picture, 14x18 inches in size, and printed on heavy plate paper, beautiful in design and artistic in execution. It represents a Confederate soldier after the war returning to his home, which he finds lonely and desolate. In front of the ruined cottage, telling a sad tale of the miseries of war, are two graves with rude crosses, on one of which some friendly hand has hung a garland. To the right the calm river and rising moon indicate peace and rest. The stars seen through the trees, represent the Southern Cross. It is a picture that will touch every Southern heart, and should find a place in every Southern home. Sent by mail mounted on a roller and postpaid on receipt of 25 cents, or 3 for 60 cents.

Address, JOHN BURROW & CO.,
Publishers, Bristol, Tenn.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere to sell our cheap and popular pictures. $5 to $10 per day easily made. No money required until pictures are sold. Send stamp for catalogue and terms. 8-13-4t

FRAZIER'S

Guide Book to Philadelphia

AND THE

Centennial Exhibition.

Price reduced to TEN CENTS. Has the best map published, showing the location of 40 of the prominent places of interest on the Great Centennial Grounds. A better book than any of the 50 cent Guides published. Enclose price to JOHN W. FRAZIER, 430 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and get copy by return mail. 8-13-1y

Attention, Black Hills Men!

RIFLES. Single and repeating of the best makes, all prices, from $8 to $56.

SHOT GUNS double and single muzzle and breech-loading, all prices, from $8 to $200.

REVOLVERS, 5, 6 or 7 shooter, for ball and cap, or metal cartridges, $3.50 to $25.

Call and examine, or write for Illustrated Price List. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. v8n13-4t

Insurance.

THE PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated in 1847. Assets, $5,250,000

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

The Penn is strictly mutual. Its entire surplus is returned to its members every year, thus giving them insurance at the lowest rates. All of its policies non-forfeitable for their value. Endowment policies issued at life rates.

JAMES H. RANKIN, Agen

7-45 HUMES NEW BLOCK

Medical, &c.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

CHRONIC *Diseases Cured*

New paths marked out by the plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington avenue, New York. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author, in person or by mail, FREE, Price by mail, postage prepaid, $3 25. Contents tables free. AGENTS WANTED.

MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO.,
[John P. Jewett, Manager.]
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Crampton's Soap.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP

IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

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Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and
33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.
v7n49m

Appleton's Cyclopedia.

SOLD ONLY by SUBSCIPTION

APPLETON'S

AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

Revised Edition.

ENTIRELY RE-WRITTEN BY THE

ABLEST WRITERS,

ON EVERY SUBJECT.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

H. K. FOSTER,

Sole agent for Centre County.

No. 10½ 6th St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Specimen papers sent free on application.

v7n47tf

Railways.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison und St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport, Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and North-western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Cross, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Sup't. Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
Gen Pass. Agent, Chicago. v8n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" " Philadelphia		12. 55 p. m
" " Baltimore		1. 2 p. m
" " Harrisb'g		5.00 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't,		8.55 p. m
" " Lock Haven		10.20 p. m
" " " Bellefonte		11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" " Philadelphia		11.55 p. m
" " Baltimore		2.50 p. m
" " Harrisburg		4.25 a. m
" " Williamsport		8.35 a. m
" " Lock Haven		9.45 a. m
" " Renovo		11.05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie		7.50 p. m
LIMITED MAIL leaves Philada		7.20 a. m
" " " Baltimore		7.30 a. m
" " " Harrisb'g		10.45 a. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		2.20 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		3.30 p. m
" " " Renovo		4.45 p. m
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila		8.00 a. m
" " " Baltimore		8.30 a. m
" " " Harrisburg		1.25 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport		6.10 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven		6.40 a. m
" " " Williamsp't		7.25 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g		11.55 a. m
" " " Baltimore		6.15 p m
" " " Philadelphia		4.20 p. m
" " " New York		7.35 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a.
" " " Renovo		9.10 a. m
" " " Lock Haven		10.25 a m
" " " Williamsport		11.35 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.00 p m
" " " Philadelphia		6.20 p
" " " New York		9.15 p. m
" " " Baltimore		6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11. 20 a. m
" " *Bellefonte		8.22 p. m
" " Renovo		8.25 p.
" " Lock Haven		9.45 p.
" " Williamsp't		10.55 p. m
" arr. at Harrisburg		2.50 a. m
" " Baltimore		7.35 a. m
" " Phila		7.00 a. m
" " New York		10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.55 a m
" " " Baltimore		7.35 a m
" " " Philadelphia		7.35 a m
" " " New York		10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail west and Fast Line west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Limited Mail west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. for Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Limited Mail west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup

BLANK

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
TICLE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TRACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

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MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't..J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

H. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

.BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promply made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7p41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

JNO. D. SOURBECK

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Feller's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

Miscellaneous Cards.

BALLARD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

and dealers in Grain, Wool, Hides, Tobacco, Hops, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Furs Feathers, Lard, Tallow, Seeds, Bacon, Beans, Poultry, Flour, Vegetables, &c.

Warehouse, 207 & 209 N. Broad St., Philadelphia. 8-13-1y

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n13-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates

One year in advance	$2.00
If not paid within 6 months	$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year.	$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county unless paid for in advance.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

A. advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.

Bellefonte, Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MILESBURG PA., April 10th, 1876.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:

This is not a very newsy town, although so pleasantly located. To be sure many places of interest are found here which might be written up, such as the flouring and planing mills, carriage and broom factories, mineral springs etc., but of down right news in the line of current events, very little may be said.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the body of Robert Holt, the old gentleman fatally injured here by the Snow Shoe train last week, has gone forth to the world, deciding the circumstance as purely accidental, and exonerating the train hands from all blame.

Messrs. Boggs, Hall and Moore, are rapidly finishing their buildings, and the two former may be expected to open out in the near future.

Fishing is indulged in to some extent, and with varying success. Sometimes the finny tribe is decreased by one or two, but oftener the hardy fisherman finds it too windy, cold and comfortless, or slow business, and retires from the scene of his labors in disgust. A good deal of this is founded on experience.

Our public schools are in excellent hands this year, and the high school taught by Mr. J. H. F. Ryman, is especially successful. A visit to his school will convince all that he is a successful instructor. By the way, the citizens do not visit the schools frequently here. Do they care nothing about them?

Rev. Mr. Biggart, of the Baptist church, and a number of members, went to Marsh Creek yesterday, where three ladies were baptized. Mr. B. has been very successful in this charge in the past, and although he lately received a $1000 call to Curwensville, he has concluded to remain where he is. He is a general favorite, not only among his own members, but members of other denominations also.

Rev. Mr. Wright, of the Presbyterian church, preached an excellent sermon from Acts ii: 17: "And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh."

At the risk of making a lengthy communication, I append here the notes I made, asking pardon of the reverend gentleman for their imperfection: Some who heard the Apostles and Disciples speak in strange tongues, said it was caused by the too free use of wine. Peter said: "Nay, but this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel" This fully accounted for the extraordinary circumstance. Instead of the word "afterward," Peter says, "in the last days;" *i. e.* in the days of the Messiah, or in the last days of the old dispensation. This was the fulfillment of a remarkable prophecy, and it marked the end of the old dispensation and beginning of the new, or Christian dispensation, the re-organization of the church of God. From the days of Adam the Spirit had been given to individual believers. All the true children of God during the old dispensation had experienced his presence and power. He inspired the Prophets to give the Holy Ghost to the Apostles in a body before this time. But now the Spirit was given in such mode or measure as was necessary, both for themselves and the church. Again Joel says: "I will pour out my Spirit." Peter inserts "of:" "I will pour out of my Spirit," thus suggesting that the gift of the Spirit was not exhausted; that the residue was with God, Malachi ii: 15, and would still be bestowed on the church. The facts justify this view. At the house of Cornelius, "The Holy Spirit fell on all of them which heard the word." Acts x: 44: "And suddenly there came a sound from heaven"—not an "influence," nor even a "wind," but "a sound." It resembled the rushing of a mighty wind, but it was not a "wind." It filled all the house: *i. e.* the sound filled all the house. Some have asserted that it was the Spirit which filled the house, and inferred that therefore they were baptized with the Holy Ghost by immersion. But the Spirit is a person, not a mere ethereal substance. Immersion therein is impossible, and it was the "sound" which filled the house. Here is the fulfillment of John's prediction, Math. iii: 11: "I indeed baptize you with water; He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." In Acts i: 5, we have these words: "For John truly baptized with water, but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost. And the master says in Luke xxxiv: 49: "And behold I send the promise of my Father upon you." That promise is found in Isaiah xliv: 3: "For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty * * * * I will pour out of my Spirit upon thy seed." And Peter, in the text says: "I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh." In every one of these texts the word "pour" is the word used to express the mode, and this is called baptism. Now, this is the real baptism. That which is symbolized by ritual baptism, and the application of the water, which typifies the baptism of the Holy Ghost, should resemble it in mode. Therefore, the logical conclusion is, that the mode of John's baptism was by pouring or letting water fall on the person. The highest Spiritual gifts are promised in that exquisite expression, "Until the Spirit be poured upon us from on high," Isaiah, xxxii: 15. In Titus iii: 6, are these words: "Which he shed on us;" *i. e.* "poured out." Now if we take in connection with this the word "sprikle," as used in all the Old Testament purifications, and the prediction of Isaiah lii: 15, "So shall he sprinkle many nations," and Ezek. xxxvi: 25, "Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you," the conclusion is irresistible, that pouring and sprinkling are the modes of baptism taught in the word of God. Now, in the text and context, and in Joel together, we have this set before us: What Joel calls "pour," our Lord calls "baptism," Acts i: 5. And Peter in the text says: "I will pour out of my Spirit on all flesh." If any man can believe in the face of all this evidence that pouring and sprinkling are not scriptural, I simply say he is free to follow his own convictions, and he alone is responsible for his belief. Nor do I consider a difference of opinion on this question any cause for alienation or disunion, since it is not any external mode that makes a man a Christian, but the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost, which he sheds on us abundantly through Jesus Christ, our Saviour. All who have this, are one in Christ Jesus, be the outward mode what it may.

The sermon occupied about thirty minutes, and was listened to with rapt attention.

A VISITOR.

A brief report of Fairview school, Howard twp., for 5th month ending April 6th, 1876. Whole number enrolled, males 29, females 16; total, 45; average, males 25, females 14; total, 39 per cent. males 90, females 92; total, 91; per cent. during term, males 88, females 93; total, 91. Branches of study same as reported last month. 7 girls and 13 boys did not miss a day during month. 2 girls, viz: Mary B. Askey and Margera B. Gardner, and 2 boys, viz: Willie Holter and Edward E. Askey, did not miss a day during term, and quite a number only 2 days. 75 visitors present the last month; 58 of them the last day, 142 during term; 6 addresses and 440 declamations during the winter The last day of school the weather was delightful, the order very good, the manifestations of interest excellent, and all in all we enjoyed a very pleasant and agreeable time.

HENRY THOMPSON, Teacher.

Report of Benner Twp. School, No. 1. Whole number 69; males 32, females 37; number in attendance during the month, males 28, females 35; total, 63; average attendance during the month, males 21, females 31; total, 52; per cent. during the month, males 75, females 90; total, 82. Twenty-one pupils did not miss a day during the month. There is general interest manifested by the parents and pupils.

S. C. BATHGATE,
Teacher.

WANTED.—Any quantity of butter, cheese, eggs, lard, tallow, hides, provisions, and all kinds of country produce. We are making a speciality of seeds of all kinds, flour, grain, wool, and dried beef. Ship the same to Ballard & Co., general commission merchants and shippers, 207 and 209, North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., who will procure for you the highest market prices. Price current and shipping tags furnished on application. All letters of inquiry cheerfully answered. See card in another column.

——Go to Green's for your cigars.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

All Cold and Dark—The Deficient Appropriation—Our Pluckey Post-Master—Holding the Fort—A Woman's Power—The Quaker Babel.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

NEW YORK, April 17, 1876.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:

Considerable sensation was created by the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Post-office and Custom House, stating, that owing to a lack of appropriation to cover such expenses, the supply of coal, water and gas to these buildings must be at once discontinued. It may not seem so great a thing to be deprived of these commodities for a few days, excepting for the inconvenience of clerks, but its seriousness will be realized at once if one reflects for a moment on the relation which the Post-office bears to the commerce of New York city, and through it to that of the whole country. So perfect and regular have become the workings of our postal system, that our banks and merchants have come to rely as implicitly upon the punctual arrival of their mail remittances to effect clearances and meet obligations, as though the cash was being hurried to them by a special messenger. So true is this, that the detention of an hour or two of a European or other important mail, will crowd the office with anxious business men clamoring to know the reason of the delay, and imploring the utmost despatch possible. The largest portion of the clerical work, which renders possible this prompt and efficient service, is done at night, or in parts of the building where gas is a constant necessity. With these points in mind, one can easily imagine the consternation and distress which the closing of the Post-office for even one night would cause; and that if such interruptions should be continued for a single week, numerous failures must result.

But just this is what the order from Washington meant, and as no disarrangement of mails had followed, your correspondent called at the Post-office to learn how the difficulty has been surmounted. Here he found Postmaster James, a strikingly fine-looking man, with short iron-gray hair, dark eyes and mous'ache, a hearty voice and a cordial manner, with executive ability written all over him, and from him and his secretary learned the following facts in the case.

The postmaster also holds the position of custodian of the building, an office in which his immediate superior is the Secretary of the Treasury, and which, while it involves immense additional responsibility and the giving of extra bonds, is filled by Postmaster James without salary. It was in this capacity, therefore, that he received the above mentioned circular. His reply was prompt, and to the effect that as Custodian he should carry out the orders at once. As Postmaster, however, his course was very different, and consisted simply in becoming personally responsible for the indispensable supplies, of which gas is, of course, the main item, amounting to something like $100 per day, and he remains so at the present writing. The prompt action on the part of Mr. James, which averted losses and damage of trade which would have cost us dear, is fully appreciated by the business community, and the office is in receipt of numerous letters testifying its gratitude. Through the courtesy of the postmaster, your correspondent was also afforded an opportunity of inspecting the building from sub-basement to cupalo, and also the interior workings of the different departments. Many of the particulars, were they learned, would be of interest to your readers, but must be reserved for another letter.

At the Custom House little trouble was experienced, there not being the same necessity there for night work, and everything there is running as smoothly as possible, considering the recent cutting down of the force which was rendered neccessary by the spasmodic economy of the Government. Six employees have been discharged this month, and the Collector states that, as a result, the Government is being cheated of ten times the saving thus effected, through the insufficiency of the remaining force to watch the important business.

Plymouth can no longer boast of the only first-class church disturbance in this vicinity. A darkey Methodist congregation, also located in Brooklyn, is exerting itself strongly to attract its humbler share of notice, and is meeting with encouraging success so far. This noble society has a pastor, who, some weeks since, offended his Board of Trustees, and then deliberately scoffed at their cordial invitation to him to step down and out. This naturally angered that august body, who determined to no longer follow the leadings of their contumacious shepherd, but to lock the church doors against him. But they had reckoned without their host, for the preacher getting ahead of them took possession of the sacred edifice and locked himself in, taking with him a bodyguard from the faithful of the flock. Then the trustees, being only mortal, stormed and destormed the sanctuary, but the good man "held the fort," and the besiegers retired with the loss of a man or two who fell in the hands of the police. The Reverend Murray—for such is the hero's name—still remains master of the situation, but doesn't venture outside the sacred precincts for fear of the wiles of the enemy. And in order that the spiritual growth of himself and charge may not suffer by the deadlock, he holds nightly revival meetings, in which praying, shouting and singing resound till a late hour. Whether the parson will ever come out of his stronghold is uncertain, but if he does, it will doubtless be with victory upon his banners.

A very graceful and humane act has just been accomplished by the wife of our Secretary of the State, Mrs. John Bigelow. On a recent visit to the penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island, she saw among the female inmates, a young girl, whose romantic history and apparent slight insanity, caused by disappointed love, together with her seeming truthfulness in asserting her innocence, awakened her deepest sympathy. Being a woman of unusual independence and energy, she immediately assailed Governor Tilden on the subject of a pardon for her *protegee*. Such documents are not easy to obtain, but woman's wit will surmount almost any obstacle, and thus, aided by it and the innate gallantry of our batchelor Governor, the pardon was finally obtained, and handed by the fair intercessor herself to the recipient, whose blessings upon her benefactress were brokenly joined by the aged father, whose gray hairs had been brought well-nigh to the grave by the misfortunes of his child.

From Philadelphia we hear that the force of workmen on the Centennial buildings and grounds have been doubled, in order that as many of the finishing touches as possible may be put on before May 10th, and the Exposition opened in as complete a condition as possible. The appearance of the streets is already as much European as American, owing to the great number of foreigners composing and connected with the different commissions. In walking a single block, one day last week, a gentleman heard five different languages in the ordinary conversation around him, and the Babel of tongues grows more confused every day. About the Centennial buildings themselves, has sprung up a separate and populous town; a mushroom growth, to be sure, but one that will be extremely prosperous while it lasts.

In spite of all that has been said and written on this absorbing subject, no one can realize until he stands on the grounds and sees for himself, what a stupendous affair the Centennial is going to be. It will not only be magnificent and entertaining, but instructive and useful to an extent which makes it almost a duty on the part of every one who can, to see it. It will be the best substitute the country has ever seen for a voyage round the world.

RADIX.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1876.

POLITICAL.

I have had so much to write about concerning the Centennial that I have neglected posting you regarding the political movements of our great men. The distinguished men of all parties—and this embraces every man who has ever shouted for a candidate—are busily engaged making the next president, and just 32,400 influential citizens of Philadelphia—16,200 in each party—are indulging in "great expectations."

One of the most intimate of President Grant's friends, whom I have known for many years, long before Grant was elected, called to see me in behalf of Grant's candidate for the succession. As I have reason to believe that my friend, General Warwick, spoke by authority I condense his talk of two hours into this brief sentence:

"You were never more mistaken in your life in supposing that Grant's influence will be thrown in favor of Conkling. Immediately after Grant's reelection he began his campaign in favor of Elihu B. Washburne, and in order to keep Blaine, Morton, Conkling and other prominent men from organizing delegations in their interest Grant let the public to believe that certain contingencies might arise whereby it would become his duty to again accept the nomination, &c. All this was in the interest of Washburne, and served its purpose admirably, but now that the third term bugaboo no longer scares anybody, the President brings out Conkling for the purpose of delivering the New York delegation to Washburne, after Conkling is withdrawn; besides it has the effect of keeping down the vote for Blaine, who, it is everywhere conceded, will poll the largest vote in the convention on the first ballot."

I make no comment whatever on General Warwick's view of the situation, except to say that I believe just as strongly that Washburne will not be the nominee as my friend does that he will.

Mr. Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, is, in my judgment, the ablest politician by odds, in the Republican party in this State, and his views regarding the situation do not tally with Gen. Warwick's, except that Mackey believes Grant has been, and is now, for Washburne. Our State Treasurer says all that is necessary to defeat Washburne, at Cincinnati, is to get up the cry that he is Grant's candidate. Mr. Mackey thinks that Blaine, Morton and Conkling will each have received his largest vote by the time the third ballot is ended; that the best interests of the Republican party will, at the close of the three ballots require an adjournment for the day in order to take counsel and it is that which will strengthen Governor Hartranft very materially.

"But will not the same cause have a like result for Governor Hayes, of Ohio," I asked, and Mr. Mackey quickly responded "Unfortunately for Hartranft, it will, and that which will do more than anything else to promote Hayes' interest, and which will possibly nominate him, is the fact that Ohio votes in October, and that with Hayes as the presidential candidate the Republican majority in Ohio would be overwhelming. It is patent to all that the result in Ohio in October," said Mr. Mackey "determines the presidential election in November, and the same causes that will operate to bring about the nomination of Hayes at Cincinnati will, if successful, probably result in nominating Thurman at St. Louis. It would undoubtedly make Thurman the St. Louis candidate were it not that, in a hand to hand contest for the Governorship of Ohio, Hayes badly worsted the Ohio Senator."

THE CENTENNIAL.

Near the centre of the Main Hall, but to the west of it, workmen are engaged in the erection of a fountain, and inquiry developed the following information, which will prove of general interest. The exhibit is from Lambeth, England, and the ware of which it is composed is what is known as Doulton Ware, from the name of the inventor. The fountain is designed for a small conservatory, and, as it is located in the nave, will attract universal attention. The material is of salt-glazed stoneware, impervious to weather of all kinds, and is colored (burnt in) rich blues, browns, pinks and greens. The base of the fountain is of rock work, on which is a platform supporting swans, with boys on their backs, dolphins, king fishers, and beavers. It will stand eight feet high, and jets of water will issue from the four dolphins, and from a cluster of bullrushes on the top, five in number, making nine jets of water. Above the dolphins there is a large basin, from which there rises a Standard of Cranes supporting a second and smaller basin, upon which is again the cluster of bullrushes, as stated, forming the top. Around this is a rim of the same ware (Doulton) 8 feet in diameter, in which it is proposed to have fishes and water plants. From the same firm there are also exhibited stands for pulpits and garden fronts, supported by ornamental columns, as well as a large collection of combination ware, terra cotta, plumbago and a general assortment of stone ware. There is a very large jar, which will hold 220 gallons, but it is stated there are made in Lambeth jars of three times that capacity, in which the most gigantic of Morgana's robbers of Arabian Nights' story, might hide with perfect ease. At the factory which makes the exhibit, there are employed 2,000 men, 50 of whom are artists, whose entire time is occupied in decoration and designing. The framework is being put up near the fountain described, upon which will be shown a large tile painting, representing the starting of a band of pilgrims for this country during the seventeenth century. The picture is 10 feet by 6, constructed tiles over 300 in number, the colors of the painting being burned in. There is also in addition to this chief d'ouvre, a collection of art terra cotta vases, with the ornamentation painted by hand and burned in, no two of which are alike. One that can be seen has a representation of the Iris on a blue ground, the material being known as Lambeth faience. There is a large terra cotta vase, the support of the basin of which represents the battle of the Amazons in alto relievo, the horses, female figures, and warriors being exquisite in design and finish. It is after the Greek and stands about six feet high.

In Memorial Hall there will be exhibited by the same city, the group of America, a sketch of which has already been published, but which, it may be stated, consists of five figures and a bison, the group being between twenty-five and thirty feet in height. Each figure is in one piece, eight or nine feet high, and burned in the kiln separately. The group, without the pedestal, is eighteen feet high, and on the back of the buffalo a female figure is standing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of the 323 persons who died in this city last week, 70 departed hence from diseases affecting the lungs.

Rev. J. K. Turner, a Methodist Minister, has been held in $1,000 bail on a charge of embezzling $800, preferred by Mr. Lillyers, for whom the pastor collected rents.

A census of our city just taken by the police, fixes the total population at 817,448, of which 398,068 are males, and 419,280 are females. The males over 21 years of age are 226,070, and yet we never polled 120,000 votes even in the palmiest days of "pilgrim" supremacy. The females over 21 years of age, number 246,634. I ask, what is to become of the odd 20,000 for whom there appears to be no "pardner."

The steamship which left this port this week took out a number of cases of dry goods, hardware machinery, and 130 cases of sewing machines.

The churches of our city are spreading themselves on Easter services. One church announces the following programme for morning service, its afternoon and evening services being almost as showy:

Holy Communion at 7 A. M.
Processional Hymn, No. 99—"Easter Hymn."
Kyrie Eleison, Glori Tibi } Service in D.
Offertorium—"Blessed be Thou."
Sursum Corda, Sanctus, Eucharistic Hymn, } Service in D.
Gloria in Excelsis, service in A.
Recessional Hymn, No. 103—"Victory."
Morning Prayer and holy Communion, 10.30.
Recessional Hymn, No. 99—"Easter Hymn."
Te Deum Landamus, Jubilate Deo, } Service in D.
Anthem—"Christ is Risen."
Kyrie Eleison, Gloria Tibi } Service in D.
Hymn No. 98—"Graham."
For the doxology—"Christ being Raised."
Offertorium—"Forever Blessed."
"Blessed be Thou."
Sursum Corda, Sanctus, Eucharistic Hymn, } Service in A.
Gloria in Excelsis, service in A.
Recessional Hymn, No. 103,—"Victory."

J. W. F.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Thomas J. Strait, of Bellefonte, viz: 1 bureau, 1 wash-stand, 1 lounge, 1 parlor stove, 1 cooking stove, 1 bed stead as I have bought the same by bill of sale duly executed, April 18, 1876, and is left with him by loan only subject to my order at any time.

W. A. COX.

Bellefonte, April 18, 1876.

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 6-16-1y

PIGS WANTED

Any person having two or three pigs for sale, from four to eight weeks old, can find a purchaser by applying at this office.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, Agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post office. v8n16-1y

are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is beautiful flowers and splendid Vegetables. A Priced Catalogue sent free to all who inclose the postage—a 2 cent stamp.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 65 cents; with cloth covers, 65 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *alias facias levari sur mortgage* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the COURT HOUSE in the COURT ROOM in the CITY OF LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON COUNTY, PA., on

FRIDAY, THE 5th DAY OF MAY, 1876, at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

An equal undivided moiety or half part of six certain tracts of land situate in the counties of Centre and Clinton and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: One surveyed on a warrant to Caldwalader Evans; one other to Peter DeHaven; one other to Josiah Davis; one other to Josiah Longstreth; one other to Caleb Louris, all of which said warrants are dated on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1793, and each containing 415 acres, and one other tract surveyed on warrant to Henry Donnell, containing 285 acres.

ALSO,

Three certain tracts or pieces of land, situate, lying and being in Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., one thereof containing 433 acres, more or less, surveyed on warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to James T Hale; one other thereof for the same number of acres, namely, 433 acres and allowance, surveyed on warrant granted to Samuel Linn; one other thereof, containing the same number of acres, namely 433 acres and allowance, surveyed on warrant to James McManus, all of which tracts of land adjoin each other, and are situated on and near the waters of Beech Creek, in the township and county aforesaid, excepting and reserving out of the last three tracts fifty acres heretofore agreed to be sold to Jonathan Walker by Peter M. Housesl, a former owner of said premises, —this reservation not to include the timber trees growing and being upon said fifty acres on the 1st day of August, A D. 1861, with the right to enter and cut the same.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Beech Creek township and Clinton county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak on the bank of Beech Creek; thence north 62½ degrees, east 10 perches to a stone; thence south 41¾ degrees, east 45 perches to a post; thence north 83¾ degrees west, 7 perches and 10 links to a water birch; thence south 77½ degrees, west 10 perches and 9 links to a post; thence south 49 degrees, west 10 perches and 11 links to a post; thence north 75 degrees, west 7 perches and 5 links to a post; thence north 10 degrees, west 7 perches and 3 links to a linn wood; thence north 2¼ degrees, west 7 perches and 12 links to a hemlock; thence north 8 1-2 degrees, east 8 perches and 10 links to a post; thence north 24 1-2 degrees, west 13 perches and 14 links to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres and 103 perches nett, together with the right of damming the said Beech Creek, in accordance with a certain article of agreement, as follows, to wit: The privilege of damming the creek so as to obtain all the head to the upper line of Hugh Shaw's farm, upon which he now lives, or lately lived, and using all the power to be thus obtained; also the privilege purchased from White & Quigley by articles of agreement bearing date the 4th day of June, A. D. 1851, to wit: The right to raise the water at the line between the said White & Quigley, and the said Shaw to the height of 15 inches, and all the rights and privileges attached to, around, or connected with the messuage and saw mill.

ALSO,

Another tract or piece of land situate in Beech Creek township aforesaid, in the said county of Clinton, described as follows: Commencing at a white oak; thence north 62 1-2 degrees, east 10 perches to a pile of stones adjoining lands of Hugh Shaw; thence north 41¾ west 38 4-10 perches to a stone adjoining land of Daniel Kunes; thence south 73 degrees, west 8 perches adjoining land of White & Quigley; thence along the bank of Beech Creek by the several courses of said stream to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 100 perches nett.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Beech Creek township aforesaid, in the said county of Clinton, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hickory on the bank of Bald Eagle creek; thence by land of S. Cook, north 62 1-2 degrees, east 16 perches to a post; north 55 degrees, east 42 perches to a post: north 21-2 degrees, east 12 perches to a post; north 73 degrees, west 8 3-10 perches to a post; north 59 degrees, west 7 perches to a post; south 61 degrees, west 55 7-10 perches to a post; north 70 degrees, west 7 perches to a post; north 41 degrees, west 51 perches to a post; north 21 degrees, west 6 perches to a post; north 49 degrees, west 14 perches to a post; south 49 degrees, west 1 1-2 perches to a post; and south 11 degrees, east 103 8-10 perches to a hickory, the place of beginning, containing 8 acres and 108 perches, &c.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage or tenement and tract of land situate in the said Beech Creek township, in Clinton county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a post; thence by land of Quigley & Wagoner: south 49 degrees, east 165 perches to Beech Creek; thence down the said creek north 75 degrees, east 58 perches; thence north 42 degrees, east in the middle of the great road leading to Quigleys mill and through a field 168 perches to a post; thence by land of Solomon Strong, south 75 degrees, west 12 perches to the place of beginning, containing 48 acres, 156 perches and allowance of six per cent.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate in Beech Creek township aforesaid, in the said county of Clinton, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the middle of Beech Creek at the line of land of Nestlerode and Hugh Shaw's heirs, thence north 80 degrees, east to a stone corner on the line of other land conveyed to Charles S. Riley, Samuel Saylor, Israel L. Day and Lewis A. Buckley, thence by the same north 40 degrees west 68 7-10 perches to a post; a corner of S. Strong's land, south 10 degrees, west 14 6-10 perches to a popiar, south 11 1-2 degrees, west 11 perches to a post, south 73 degrees, west 28 perches, or thereabouts, to the middle of Beech Creek and down the said creek, the several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres 149 perches, be the same more or less, on which is erected a frame tenant house, two stories high.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Liberty township, in the county of Centre, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the left bank of Beech Creek, thence along the surveys in right of Lieutenant Wiggins and Captain Piper south 40 degrees, east 18 perches to a post, thence south 75 1-2 degrees, west 26 perches to a hickory, thence south 86 degrees, west 11 6-10 perches to a chestnut, thence north 84 degrees, west 19 perches to a locust, north 58 1-2 degrees, west 12 6-10 perches to a locust, thence north 29 degrees, west 7 perches to a linden, thence north 8 degrees, west 12 1-2 perches to a hickory, north 1-2 degree, west 29 3-10 perches to a popiar, north 18 degrees, west 26 2-10 perches to a post, north 93 degrees, east 56 perches to a stone, thence down the left bank of Beech Creek and by the several courses thereof to the place of beginning, containing 74 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less.

ALSO,

All those certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Centre and Clinton counties, and State aforesaid, one thereof situated on both sides of Beech Creek, on which is erected a double saw mill and dam, bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a hickory on the bank of Bald Eagle Creek, thence by land of Samuel Hays north 42 degrees, west 10 perches to a post, thence north 87 1-2 degrees, west 15 perches to a dead oak on the guard bank, thence south 48 degrees, west about 17 perches to a post at the water's edge, thence down the creek south 40 degrees, east 47 perches to a post, thence south 47 degrees west 25 perches to a post, thence south 41 degrees, east 57 3-10 perches to an elm on the bank of Bald Eagle Creek, thence down the said creek to the place of beginning, and containing 27 acres 156 perches and allowance, be the same more or less, upon which are erected a large steam saw mill with three gangs, one large circular mill, lath mill and two planing machines, &c., &c.; also a large frame boarding house two stories high; also, a frame store room, one and a half stories high, 160 feet by 25, with office attached; also, a frame tenant house two stories high; also, a frame tenant house, one story high; also, a frame house, one story high; also, a double tenant house, two stories high; also, a frame house one and a half stories high; also a double frame tenant house, two stories high; also, a double frame tenant house, two stories high; together with the water privileges of erecting and repairing the dams so as to have the same height or head that was enjoyed or used by William Parsons, the former owner of said premises, who built said mill and dam.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand (as conveyed to the said Buckley, Saylor & Day by James A. Clay and wife, by Indenture hereinafter recited) of, in to or out of the following described tracts of land situated in Snow Shoe township and Centre county aforesaid, described as follows to wit. One thereof, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to "Joseph Morris," containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Moore Wharton, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Rebecca Waen, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Alexander Greaves, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to George Eddy, containing 415 acres of land, and one other thereof, surveyed in pursuance of a warran granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to William Parker, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land.

ALSO.

All their right, title, interest, claim and demand (conveyed to them as aforesaid) in the following tracts of land situate in Howard township and Centre county aforesaid, described as follows, to wit: one thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Wharton, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Benjamin F. Tallman, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land.

ALSO.

All their right, title, interest, claim and demand (conveyed to them as aforesaid) of, in and to the following tracts of lands situate in Snow Shoe and Boggs townships, in Centre county aforesaid, and described as follows to wit: One thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Abram S. Valentine, bearing date the 21st day of November, A. D., 1853, containing 415 acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by land of Samuel Linn, Esq., south 1 1-2 degrees, west 220 perches to stones, thence by land of Samuel Dalton north 88 1-2 degrees west 320 perches to a maple, thence by land of Samuel Dobson, north 1 1-2 degrees, east 220 perches to a white oak, thence by land now or late of Moses T. Milliken, south 88 1-2 degrees, east 320 perches to the place of beginning; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Moses T. Milliken, bearing date the 21st day of November, A. D., 1853, containing 415 acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stone, thence by land of James Macmanus, south 1 1-2 degrees, west 220 perches to a post, thence by lands of A. S. Valentine, north 88 1-2 degrees, west 320 perches to a white oak, thence by lands of George Dalton, north 1 1-2 degrees, east 220 perches to a post, thence by lands of Samuel Dalton, south 88 1-2 degrees, east 320 perches to the place of beginning; and

ALSO,

The one undivided half part of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to N. J. Mitchell, bearing date the 11th day of November, A. D. 1853, the whole tract containing 400 acres and 73 perches of land and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stones by pointers, thence by land in right of James T. Hale, Esq., west 320 perches to stones, thence north 247 perches to a post, thence by land in right of Mary M. Wharton, east 400 perches to a white oak, thence by land in right of Samuel W. Fisher, south 247 perches to the place of beginning. [Being the same premises which the said Joseph A. Clay and wife by Indenture bearing date the 31st day of July, A. D., 1861, and intended to be recorded, granted and conveyed unto the said Lewis A. Buckley, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day in fee.]

ALSO.

The undivided one-third part of a certain tract of land (unseated) situate in Snow Shoe township, in the county of Centre, containing in all 136 acres and 17 perches and allowance, [Being the same premises which inter alia are described in a Deed of Partition between Jesse Hall, Samuel Hall and Johnston Hall, dated the 8th day of April, A. D., 1859, and conveyed to Evan D. Ashton by Jesse Hall, administrator of Johnston Hall, deceased, by Indenture bearing date the 28th day of May, A. D., 1860, and recorded in Centre county, and the said Evan D. Ashton and wife by Indenture bearing date the 19th day of July, A. D., 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, &c., in the said county of Centre, in Miscellaneous Book "B" pp 729, &c., granted and conveyed the same unto the said Lewis A. Buckley, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day in fee.]

ALSO,

The undivided one-third part of a certain tract of unseated land in Snow Shoe township, and county of Centre, containing in all 138 acres and 92 2-3 perches, [Being one of the pieces of land described in the deed of partition between Jesse Hall, Samuel Hall and Johnston Hall, bearing date the 8th day of April, A. D., 1859, and conveyed to John S. Mason by Jesse Hall, administrator of Johnston Hall, deceased, by Indenture, bearing date the 28th day of May, A. D., 1860, and duly recorded, and the said John S. Mason and wife by indenture, bearing date the 20th day of July A. D., 1861, and recorded in Centre county, Miscellaneous Book "B," pp 721, &c., granted and conveyed the same unto the said Lewis A. Buckley, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day, in fee.]

ALSO.

All their right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of, in and to the undivided moiety of a certain tract of unseated land situated in Howard and Snow Shoe townships, in the said county of Centre, surveyed on the 23d day of November, A. D., 1853, in pursuance of a warrant granted to N. J. Mitchell, bearing date the 11th day of November, A. D. 1853, and recorded in said county of Clinton, in Mortgage Book "G," pp 92 and 93.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lewis A. Buckley, deceased, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day, the said Lewis A. Buckley, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day, late trading under the name and firm of Buckley, Saylor & Co., defendants.

Terms: Cash. No deed will be acknowledged till the purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN CANDOR,
Lock Haven, Sheriff of Clinton County.
April 5, 1876. v8n15-14

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 8lotf

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Nice Brown Sugars 10 cents.
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A first-class suit for twelve to fifteen dollars.

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Men's Half Hose at 5 cents.
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Best Spool Cotton 6 cents.
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Heavy Cheviot Shirtings 10 cents per yard.
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Table Linens cheaper than ever.

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From 20 cents per yard and upward.
Good Rag Carpet at 37½ cents per yard.

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Ladies' Shoes at $1 25 per pair.
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ever brought to Bellefonte. They are too busy to enumerate prices. All those who want to beat any advertised or unadvertised prices. All those who stock of Dry Goods will do well to call and examine our new stock of Dry Goods

H. HERMAN & CO. (New York Store,)

Opposite the Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately existing between John Miller and William R. Miller, of Sandy Ridge, Centre county, Pa., under the firm name of John Miller & Son, is this 20th day of March 1876, dissolved by mutual consent, the said John Miller having sold all his interest in said firm to William R. Miller. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said William R. Miller, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

JOHN MILLER,
WILLIAM R. MILLER.

The business will be continued at the same place by William R. Miller in his own name.
8-13-3t WILLIAM R. MILLER.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Broomfield St., Boston, Mass., is daily shipping hundreds of boxes and packages of valuable goods all over the U. S. $100,000 worth of elegant Gold Jewelry, Rings, Pins, Sets, Chains, Charms, &c., Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Glass ware, Fancy Goods (1000 articles) and all descriptions Fine Teas, Coffees, Groceries, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Soaps, &c. Also 50,000 books of all kinds and styles.

Worth Double.

These goods are worth $2 to $3 50 each, and sell at those prices everywhere, yet we are selling everything at the popular price of ONE DOLLAR. 67,000 delighted patrons testify to the benefits of our GREAT SALE, and in our papers hundreds of letters are printed from our patrons during the past three years. Reader, you can save money, you can make $10 go as far as $20 elsewhere, if you deal with us. We want agents everywhere. We pay large commissions. No risk, no capital. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of seeing before paying. Send for full catalogue, &c., free. SEND NOW. Address, H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield st., Boston, Mass. 8-9-8w

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DRY GOODS,

ever brought to Bellefonte. They are too busy to enumerate prices. All those who want to beat any advertised or unadvertised prices. All those who stock of Dry Goods will do well to call and examine our new stock of Dry Goods

H. HERMAN & CO. (New York Store,)

Opposite the Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa.

Legal.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following persons have made applications for license in the Prothonotary's office:

R. P. Shafer.....Tavern.....Howard

AARON WILLIAMS,
v8n15-3t Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Henry Fletcher, late of Howard township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB HOLTER,
Howard, Pa. * 8-14-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Susan Frederick, deceased, late of Gregg township, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL GRAMLEY,
Rebersburg, Pa. 8126t Administrator.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the Orphan's Court of Centre county, will be sold on

MONDAY, APRIL 24th, 1876, at 2 P. M.,

at the Court House, in Bellefonte,

a lot of ground, being one-fourth of an acre, with large two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings thereon erected, situate in the village of Moshannon, Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, on the north-east corner of ..... and ..... streets.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half in hand and one-half in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JAMES H. RANKIN,
Administrator of Edward Ide, dec'd.
March 29, 1876 8-14-3t

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county to sell the real estate of Henry Dunkle, a lunatic, will be sold at auction on the premises on

WEDNESDAY, APL. 26, 1876,

commencing at ten o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All of a certain tract of land situated in the township of Howard, Centre county, Pa and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a chestnut oak, thence along land of Curtins and Hugh Riley and Howard Iron Co, north forty-two and one-half degrees, east one hundred and sixty-nine perches to stones, thence south forty-four and one fourth degrees, east eighty-six perches to a post, thence by land of John Smith, south forty-two and one-half degrees, west one hundred ane ninety-six perches to a post, thence north forty-three and one-half degrees, west eighty-six perches to the place of beginning, containing

100 ACRES and allowances.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and balance in two years, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises

JOHN A. DUNKLE,
8-15-3t* Com.

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 8lotf

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The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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in everything, and will, in all political struggles, be faithful to truth and its own convictions. It makes no hollow pretence of neutrality on the leading questions of the day, or in political contests as they pass, but will ever discard the blind partisanship that would subordinate the right to party success, no matter for what organization, or in whose interest such claim is made, and will fearlessly criticise political errors, and the want of public integrity wherever found. It demands economy and fidelity in every department of authority, City, State and National, and boldly arraigns those of every party who abuse public trust. It discusses public issues, public events and public men, with that measure of freedom that is dictated by truth, but that dignity and courtesy which should ever characterize the press of the most enlightened nation of the world. Price two cents per copy; mail subscribers, postage prepaid, six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month.

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The parties will do all they claim.'—N. Y. Sun, Jan. 15, 1876.
$2 06 GROCERIES FREE Send stamp for particulars. F. Wingate & Co., limited, 60 Dunne st., N. Y. 'One of the best chances for agents ever offered.'—Chicago Inter-Ocean. 'The Groceries are the best.'—New York Witness, Jan. 12, 1876.
v8n15-4w

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The greatest selling Centennial book is Our Country and Its Resources. Rich and complete in our thrilling history of 100 years; and grand in vivid descriptions of all our mighty resources in agriculture, commerce, minerals, manufactures, finances, government, curiosities, natural wonders, works of art, etc. Ready, illustrated and cheap. A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE WORLD'S FOREMOST NATION. No other book like it. Outsells mere histories five to one. Agents wanted quickly. Address, HUBBARD BROS., 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia. 8-16-4t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Agricultural.

Food and Percentage of Butter.

E. Reeder is one of those who believe that the percentage of butter in the milk of a cow cannot be affected by her feed, and this is the way he attempts to prove it, in the *Practical Farmer*:

We would simply say, without entangling ourself in this controversy, that we would like to have a cow fed a few weeks on hay and potatoes, and then on hay and corn meal, and see if the percentage of butter from the two kinds of feed were the same.

In expressing the opinion that but very little, if anything, can be done in changing the percentage of butter in milk by feed, I am sustained, first, by the authorities, and second, by the results of my own experiments. If we can increase the percentage of butter in a certain cow's milk by feeding largely with corn meal, I would inquire how it is that quite as much can be made from the milk of a fresh cow in June, when she is in good pasture, as can be done in January, when the feed is hay and corn meal? I tried the experiment in June and the cow gave 32 pounds of milk per day, 224 pounds in 7 days, and made 10¼ pounds of butter on pasture alone. When this cow was fed two quarts of corn meal, morning and evening, in addition to the pasture, the quantity of milk was increased to 36 pounds per day, or 252 pounds in 7 days, and making 12 pounds of butter. The quantity of milk and butter were both increased, but the percentage of butter in the milk was not.

Again, in trials to ascertain the percentage of butter or comparative richness of different cow's milk made during the winter, when the cows were fed corn meal, I have found the percentage of butter no greater than in summer, when the cows were on pasture. I have obtained from 4 to 6¼ per cent. of butter from 100 pounds of milk from the same cows during the summer when their feed was nothing but grass, and during the winter when they had all the good hay they would eat and eight quarts of corn meal per day. I do not think corn meal will increase the percentage of butter in milk over good grass (all conditions of the cow to be equal), and if that will not do it, what will? Coarse, refuse food will make the quantity of butter less, and the quality less good. What has the quality of butter to do with the percentage? Increasing or diminishing the quantity does not necessarily affect the quality as I understand it. Good feed, no doubt, increases the quantity and improves the quality, while poor feed diminishes the quantity and injures the quality. Still, I do not see what quality of butter has to do with its percentage, or how special feeding increases it.

Feed for Horses.

The appropriate kind of grain to be fed must depend upon the work to be performed. If the horse is to be driven rapidly on the road, then only such grain as contains a large portion of nitrogenous food should be used, such as oats, peas, wheat bran, oil cake, etc. Probably the best ration for medium sized livery horses is eight pounds of hay, eight pounds of oats, four pounds of fine wheat bran, and one-half pound of oil meal per day, costing, at present prices, 30 cents, but frequently not more than 20 cents. This small amount of oil meal should not be omitted, as it will generally prevent constipation, and assist in the digestion of other food. It is much better to regulate the bowels of the horse with food than with medicine. If the oil meal does not keep the bowels sufficiently free, use occasionally a little steeped flaxseed. This is much safer than linseed oil, as that is liable to be adulterated. Rye or barley meal may be substituted for a part of the oats.

For draft work with a walking gait, whether on the farm or in the city, the best ration is corn and oats, or corn and barley ground together and mixed with moistened cut hay. In this case ten pounds of hay, ten pounds of the mixed meal, and a half pound of the oil meal, or eight pounds of the meal with four of fine bran, costing, in most places, not over 25 cents per day. A few potatoes, carrots, beets or parsnips are excellent for the health of the work horse.

For horses not at work, or having only a little exercise, sixteen pounds of early cut hay, four pounds of oats, with a few roots or a little oil meal, will keep them in fine condition and good health. Such horses may also be kept on clover or timothy hay without grain, if that is cheaper; but no animal should be kept throughout the winter on dry food alone. Variety of food should be provided, as far as this can be done with economy.—[Live Stock Journal.

Selection of Grapes.

A young farmer who wishes to plant a small vineyard for a family supply of grapes, asks for a list, looking rather toward the newest varieties, which he thinks must be better than the older ones. We would advise him to leave the new sorts, and plant only those which have been proved by long years of trial—unless he should plant a very few of the new ones by way of experiment. If he wants an early grape, a very hardy and vigorous grower and extremely productive, without regard to a very high or delicious flavor, he will plant freely of Hartford. In warm exposures, he will set out a few Catawbas. The Delaware may occupy a considerable portion of the grounds, in any locality. The Diana is very highly flavored, and a long keeper. The Cleveland is excellent in quality, and the the vine hardy—fine for home use, but too loose in bunch for market. The Isabella has been discarded by many, but it is still a very good grape where it ripens. The Clinton will do if kept after mid-winter, but it is too acid before that time. The Concord is the most universally reliable, and many will plant it more freely than any other sort, although not of very high quality. If it would be desirable to try new kinds, plant a vine or two each of Senasqua, Wilder, Walter, Salem, Othello, etc.—[Country Gentleman.

Beans in a Barrel.

The Lowell (Mass) *Courier* says:

One day last week a party in a wholesale country produce store in this city proposed a guessing match in regard to the number of pea beans in a barrel of that vegetable. There were several grocers in the store and their estimates varied from 40,000 to 4,000,000, all giving wild guesses. It was ascertained that there are about 566,000 pea-beans in a full barrel; this result being obtained by counting the number of beans in a pound weight, and multiplying that by the number of pounds in the barrel. This, of course, would give only an approximate number, as the figures for each pound will very probably vary slightly, and the stated number of pounds in a barrel may also vary. A gentleman of an advanced mathematical education who happened in was asked to guess the number of beans. He reached a result by measuring one bean, and then figuring how many of the beans could be put in the barrel. He placed the number in the barrel at 2,000 lers than the result obtained by the easier method of calculation, and his figures may be even more correct than those by the loose method.

Kindness to Cattle.

A neighbor recently remarked to me, 'you have a faculty of charming steers.' I replied that it was a mistake. I simply study their nature and adapt myself to that nature. In approaching home (whether they are in yoke or not) though I may come with a rod, yet I always come with love. If I am in a hurry, and a steer is in my path, I never give him a kick or a thrust, with a yell, 'Get out!' but instead I allow him the path, while I pass quietly by, gently rubbing him with my hand as I pass. The pressure of the hand on the animal has a powerful influence in training him, and I had rather engage to bring two yoke of steers to a state of good working discipline than tame one pair that had been taught to fear the presence of man.—[Maine Farmer.

It is a curious fact that the materials out of which the Reform Mission Church in Japan was recently built were taken from demolished Budhish temples. The church is thus made a very significant mile-stone in the pathway of the world's progress.

When General Stark heard of the battle of Lexington, he was at work in his saw mill, but he left a log half sawed, and it was never finished afterward. It is to be taken to the Centennial.

How to Get Along.

Never fool in business matters.

Do not kick every one in your path.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.

Have order, system, regularity, and also promptness.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

Use your own brain rather than those of others.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

No man can make a living by sitting around stores and saloons.

If you have a place of business be found there when you are wanted.

More miles can be made in one day by going steadily than by stopping.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford because it is fashionable.

Learn to say 'No.' No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

A Japanese Funeral.

A marine on a Japanese frigate, at San Francisco, died recently and was buried according to Japanese rites. The remains, in a coffin shaped box, two and one-half feet high, covered with the Japanese flag, were brought ashore in the steam launch, escorted by four officers and sixteen marines. The coffin was placed in a hearse and conveyed to the cemetery, the escort following. A double line was formed through which the coffin was carried to the grave. The remains were lowered into the grave so that the body faces the east. After the firing of three rounds by the marines, the grave was closed, a short address was delivered by one of the officers, and then the marines formed the sand over the grave in a shape resembling the coffin. This concluded the ceremonies, and the marines returned to the ship.

WOMAN'S NATURE.—At the lower end of Woodward avenue yesterday an old apple woman offered her fruit to a vessel captain who was sighing over the good times of 1864. She wanted three cents apiece for her apples. He gave her a pleasant look and said:

'Well, well. Why you look as young as you did ten years ago. Same bright eyes and red cheeks—same white teeth.'

'Take an apple for two cents, captain,' she replied.

'I presume you are fifty years old,' he continued, 'but who'd known it? Lots of ladies at thirty look as old as you do.'

'Take an apple for a cent, captain,' she said, smiling like a rose.

'Some rich old fellow will come along some day, searching for a buxom wife,' said the captain, 'and you won't have to peddle apples any more.'

'Here, captain, two for a cent—take two of the biggest!' she exclaimed, and then ran after him and dropped two more into his overcoat pocket.

Among Anderson's peculiarities was a mortal fear of dogs. He once wrote to an intimate friend residing in Geneva that he meant to come to pay him a visit, and would arrive on a certain day. The family possessed a large but perfectly gentle and intelligent Newfoundland dog, which, in anticipation of the poet's visit, was carefully chained up. The day appointed for his arrival came, but no Anderson made his appearance. Days and weeks succeeded, and still he did not come. At last the family received a letter from him post-marked Nice. 'Dear friends,' he wrote, 'I arrived at your house on the day I stated, but when I got to the gate I saw such a big dog in the yard that I did not dare to go in, and so I took the first train for Italy.'

GOING TOO FAR.—A doctor's collector after making a score or more of calls on a debtor, gave expression to the opinion the other day that the debtor didn't want to and didn't mean to pay. 'See here, mister,' replied the debtor, in an angry voice, 'I've used you like a gentleman. I've let you come and go whenever you wanted to, and I've tried to talk encouragingly. In return you now doubt my honesty. Be a little careful, young man! When you attack my character you attack my life!' The bill hasn't been paid yet.

At the marriage of an Alabama widower one of the servants was asked if his master would take a bridal tour. "Dunno, sah; when old missus's alive he took a paddle to her; donno if he took a bridle to de new one or not."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY.—In no other periodical can the ladies find such an abundance of useful information concerning Spring Fashions, or their wants so completely and satisfactorily anticipated, as in the April number of this popular magazine. It is a large, double number, one of the four issued during the year, giving a full description of the latest styles in Ladies' and Children's Costumes, Fabrics, Trimmings, Millinery, Coiffures, Shoes, *Lingerie*, and recent novelties in Fancy and Needle-work. It is beautifully illustrated, and contains also a handsome colored plate representing stylish street costumes. A handsomely illustrated Catalogue of Fashions, and eight-page supplement descriptive of the Fashion Plate, also accompanies the number, a liberality on the part of the publishers which must prove very acceptable to the readers of the Monthly.

An unusual amount of fresh and interesting literature is also supplied. Besides the conclusion of the interesting serial, "And Obey," there is provided the opening chapters of a new novelette, "Margaret," a number of fine poems, a pleasing variety of sketches and papers, which, in addition to the usual Miscellany, Small Talk, Art and Literary Notes, etc., serve to make the number exceptionally interesting and attractive. THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY is published by Blake & Company, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 per year.

THE NEW HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—No want in our literature has been so widely felt and so universally acknowledged as that of a complete and compact history of the State of Pennsylvania, adapted to the popular perusal through its attractive narrative, and accepted as an authority through its full and accurate presentation of all the facts in her career as a State. This singular lack has been made apparent more than ever before by the completion of the first Centennial of American Independence.

Every citizen has been made to feel that, by the this great event, intelligence and patriotism both call for a thorough knowledge of the history, and especially the *early* history, of our great Commonwealth.

Dr. William H. Egle, of Harrisburg, a gentleman well known in literary circles as an accomplished scholar and writer of some celebrity, has undertaken to meet this demand, and to fill this vacant place in our literature. He has devoted several years to this labor, and his publishers, Messrs. D. C. Goodrich & Co., also of Harrisburg, now offer the people of Pennsylvania the only work that has ever been written that contains both a complete history of the State, and a history of each county separately—the whole brought down to the present year, 1876. Each county history has been carefully revised by some prominent citizen of that county.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK.

To sum up briefly, the following characteristics will distinguish the "New History of Pennsylvania."

I. It will be complete. Beginning with the discovery of the Delaware river, and the early settlements of the Swedes and Dutch, it carries the reader through all the great and important events that took place during the provincial and colonial governments, with a cyclopedia of the legislation during the administra- of each of the Governors; including also a separate history and description of each county in the State.

II. It will be authority as a book of reference. As far as possible every fact will be traced back to the original authorities and every date will be carefully verified. Side and foot notes, tables, and full indexes, will give every facility for referance and consultation.

III. It will be profusely and elegantly illustrated. No State in the Union presents a greater variety of beautiful scenery than can be found within the limits of the Keystone State. The most eminent artists in this country have been engaged to represent the scenes and places of note and interest, views of all the principal cities, portraits of all the Governors, numerous historical scenes, battles, etc., which have been produced in the highest style of the engraver's art. Each subject has been assigned to the one who could render it the most picturesquely, accurately and effectively. Altogether, the illustrations will form a complete panorama of the entire State, as each county will be represented by illustrations.

The work will be complete in one Royal Octavo volume (extra large size), containing between 1000 and 1100 pages, in long primer type, printed upon superfine calendered and toned paper, bound in the highest style of American workmanship, and will be embelished with about 300 engravings, a very large share of which will be elegant full page ones.

The publishers are desirous of obtaining first-class, reliable agents in every county, to whom a liberal commission or salary will be paid.

N.B.—Other works of a very inferior character, small size, and containing less than one-third the matter of this work, purporting to be *complete* (?) histories of Pennsylvania, will be circulated during the Centennial year. Be sure the work you purchase has over 1000 pages and 300 fine engravings, and contains a separate history of each county.

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NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue
SPECIAL TAXES,
May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax to PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876. The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1 000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1 000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to John H. Burrows, Collector of Internal Revenue at Williamsport, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE. All remittances *must be in par funds*; no checks received.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1876.

The Collector will be at the Brockerhoff House in Bellefonte on the 29th day of April, 1876, for the purpose of receiving taxes. $12-tf

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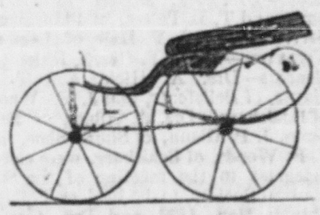

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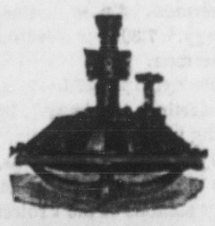

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Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte County No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 24., R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Prints and muslins lower than ever at Herman's, opposite Bush House.

——Abraham Sussman has just received from Chicago 500 bushel of the nicest Hungarian grass seed you ever saw.

——We have had thunder, lightning, rain, sleet, snow and some other beautiful accompaniments of mild, etherial spring, during the last week.

——The "Watchman" of last week, abounds in choice literature. Meekism seems to come to the surface; but the printing contract is not explained to the satisfaction of the tax-payers of Centre county.

——Down again! Those celebrated unlaundried shirts of Wamsutta muslin, and 3 ply best linen bosom and wristbands, for $1.25; of fruit of the loom muslin bosom and wristbands, for 90 cents, at Herman's, opposite the Bush House.

——R. D. McKinney, the postmaster at Philipsburg, has gone into the drug business. We do not want it understood, however, that he has resigned his position as postmaster, for he has not. We wish him abundant success.

——The Pittsburg papers announce that Mr. Hays, who recently died in that city, leaves an estate worth three million dollars. He divided it equally among eight children, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Wylie, of this place, being one.

——A respectable and intelligent young lady has kindly consented to take the part of "Mary Harding" in "The Drunkard's Home," the temperance drama to be played at the entertainment of the Centennial Temperance Club, on the 22d instant. The addition of this young lady to the corps of performers will insure the success of this really excellent and entertaining play.

——The "Watchman" says we speak of the *bonded debt* of the county, but have not the honesty to say that the bonded debt was created to pay off the *floating* debt of the county. Now will the "Watchman" be kind enough to tell us for what purpose the floating debt was created? A debt is a debt, floating or bonded.

——Mr. Abraham Sussman, the most extensive dealer in all kinds of grass seed in this county, has just received five hundred bushels of Hungarian grass seed from Chicago, which he is prepared to sell in lots to suit purchasers. He has also on hand all other kinds of grass seed. See his advertisement in another column.

——The Court House ring were very much delighted when they succeeded in electing Dr. Hillibush a delegate to the Lancaster Convention over Wm. Wolf, of Centre Hall. They admit that Mr. Wolf is the better man of the two, but boy voted him down because he was on Fred Kurtz's slate, and now laugh because Fred, as Jack Spangler says, "Is up on his ear."

——Wm. McFarlane and A. J. Griest, two of the County Auditors, gave notice to the Commissioners that hereafter they would require itemized accounts accompanying the orders before they would pass such orders. This is right. The practice of auditors going through the form of adding up the county orders is no audit at all, so far as the interests of the county are concerned. We suggest that "Cæsar" shall keep his accounts in tangible shape or he may get more mixed than he was during his late literary incubation.

——Some people do not think it worth while to advertise in their local papers, but it is barely possible that they make a mistake. For instance there is a nursery in or near Huntingdon from which a gentleman owning property in town desires to purchase trees. His agent has called at our office several times and examined nearly all of the Huntingdon papers in the vain search for the address of the nurseryman. If he purchases his trees elsewhere, whose fault is it? The same thing occurred last week regarding a legal firm in Bellefonte, for whose address a man examined Centre county papers fruitlessly. We think he found the card of a Clearfield law firm in one of the Clearfield papers, however.—[Philipsburg Journal.

A MARKET.—It has often been a matter of surprise to us that a town as large as Bellefonte should be without a public market for the sale of country produce, meat, etc. The utility of such a thing cannot be denied. No one, no matter how old-fogyish they may be, will for a moment dispute the importance and necessity of a market, as it would at once establish standard prices for all kinds of produce as well as regulate the quality—something which is not now the case. There is one thing which deserves special mention; and that is the article of butter. It has been the custom of our hucksters and dealers to pay one price for butter without any regard as to whether it was good, bad or indifferent, thus offering a premium for poor butter—an insult to those who make good butter. Mr Nelson Lucas and Benjamin Tyson have had the courage to be the pioneers in an effort to establish a market house in this place. Mr. Tyson confines his attention to meat, while Mr. Lucas deals out the fish, oysters and vegetables. They deserve the generous patronage of the public. Now, if they can succeed in taking an advance step and pay for butter according to quality, they will command the patronage of all lovers of good butter, and receive the thanks of all good butter-makers. Those who vend poor butter would be likely to be poor customers; therefore there is nothing gained by buying grease at the market price of good butter. Then it is wrong in principle. A person who takes pains to make good butter should be encouraged, while the person who makes a poor article should be punished by being compelled to take a price in accordance with the quality. All that is needed now to make our market a success is for the Council to give it the proper encouragement. The Council will have met before this reaches our readers; we hope they will take some measures in the way of progress in this matter.

PERSONAL.—Miles Zimmerman, of Pine Glenn, is a barn-builder, farmer and a good Republican. He is a good mechanic, but barn-building is his forte, for the simple reason that it pays best.

—M. P. Waddle, of Boiling Springs, called upon us last week. He is the man who was elected sheriff in old know-nothing times, the year before the county went Democratic, and they confidently expected to carry it again. So confident were they that they run two candidates, and Mr. Waddle beat them both. He is a very popular man and has a great many friends all over the county. He is one of the assistant managers of Mann's axe factory, and a valuable assistant he is. We have never heard anything against the Sheriff except that he never got married.

—Christian Harkheimer, of Houserville, called last Friday. He is a tailor by trade, and a good clever fellow. He has a brother here in town who makes sarsaparilla beer. He is an old subscriber, and an honest, busy laborer in the busy hive of this busy world.

PHILIPSBURG JOURNALISMS.—The old match factory, one of the landmarks of half a century's standing, was torn down this week, the new residence of Mr. H. C. Warfel, having been erected upon the lot on which it stood.

—Mr. B. S. Harvey, an uncle of Mr L. G. Lingle, of this place, who has spent the last seventeen years in the region beyond the Rockys, visited his relatives in this place for several days, and on Wednesday returned to the Pacific Slope.

—The parishioners of Rev. D. T. Davies, pastor of the Baptist church, held a presentation party in the church, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the pastor, at which a large number of useful household articles we donated.

——The Government commenced paying out silver to replace our fractional currency last Monday. The people will no doubt take hold of it with avidity at first, until the novelty wears off; but after that we doubt if they will like the hard money as well as the present convenient paper currency. Soon we shall hear the jingle of the hard money of Andrew Jackson's time. We suppose all the Democrats who voted for soft money last fall will be very much pleased.

EASTER.—This festival of the church occurred last Sunday. The word Easter, is derived from the Saxon festival held at this period of the year by the pagans in honor of the Goddess Easter. Easter Sunday, which closes the fasting season of Lent, varies each year with the appearance of the moon. The first Sunday which occurs after the full moon subsequent to the 21st of March, is always Easter Sunday. During some years it arrives late in April, as is the case the present year.

——We desire to call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of McClelland & Spear in another column. These men have leased a portion of the Bellefonte Car Works, and have every facility for doing every thing in their line as cheap as the cheapest. Give them a call. You will find them prompt and honorable men to deal with.

——Five hundred bushels of Hungarian grass seed just received by Abraham Sussman.

——A very large and beautiful stock of embroideries and white goods just opened at Herman's New York store, opposite the Bush House.

——The "Watchman" says we ran away from Massachusetts in the night. The newspaper business is a good business for a man to go into if he wants to hide himself.

——A Port Matilda man went to Philipsburg a week ago last Tuesday and got drunk, thereby attracting considerable attention in that usually sober town. That Port Matilda fellow was a "bad man."

——The new passenger depot now being built for the Pennsylvania railroad company at West Philadelphia, by Hoover, Humes & Co., under the supervision of our fellow-townsman, W. V. Hughes, who is a member of the firm, is fast approaching completion. The roof was being put on last week. Eleven carpenters left Bellefonte on Monday of last week to assist Mr. Hughes. The job was commenced on the first of March and is to be completed by the first of May. One hundred dollars per day is the penalty for every day it remains uncompleted after that time.

——We propose not to be undersold in any articles in which we deal. No *auction goods*, but fresh, crisp, spring goods at prices much below older styles and inferior goods. We sell nothing at cost but make a profit on every article sold. A good suit of clothing for $18; a good hat at $1; a good pair of pants for $5; a good shirt at $1. The best Wamsutter shirt, three ply bosom, all linen, unlaundried, at $1.25. Be assured we will not allow any customer to suffer, either in price or in quality of goods; but we are always ready to do the square thing. Store open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

——The several railroads coming into Bellefonte adopted the summer schedule on Monday last. The 8.10 a. m. train for Lock Haven is taken off; also the train coming in at 11:50 p. m. The mail now leaves here for Lock Haven at 10:10 a. m., making close connections for the East by fast trains. The express for Tyrone and the West, leaves here at 11:14 a. m. The mail for the West leaves here at 4:39 p. m. The express for Lock Haven leaves here at 8:40 p. m. making close connections at Lock Haven for the East and West, on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad. The Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company have put on a train for passengers and through freight. The first train leaves here for Snow Shoe at 7 o'clock a. m., and the second at 11:30 a. m. The first train returns at 10:20 a. m., and the second at 4:58 p. m.

THE CONVOCATION OF WILLIAMSPORT.—*Diocese of Pennsylvania.*—The Convocation of Williamsport will hold its spring session in St. John's Church, Bellefonte, beginning on St. Mark's day, Tuesday, the 25th of April. The order of services and business meetings will be as follows:

Tuesday, April 25th—Evening prayer and sermon, commencing at 7:30 P. M.

Wednesday, April 26th—9 A. M., business meeting of clergy. 10:30 A. M., morning prayer and holy communion, with sermon. 3 P. M., business meeting of clergy. 7:30 P. M., evening prayer, with sermon.

Thursday, April 27th—9 A. M., business meeting of clergy. 10:30 A. M., morning prayer, and sermon.

The Convocation of Williamsport includes the clergy and parishes and missionary stations of the Protestant Episcopal church in the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Tioga, Potter, Sullivan, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Union, and Snyder.

H. J. W. ALLEN,
Rector of St. John's church, Bellefonte

A WORD OF WARNING.—The Philadelphia *Times*, in speaking of the activity among "thieves, sharpers and human vultures" in the city, consequent upon the near approach of the Centennial, says:

"One of the most infamous enterprises ever brought to light, is an agency for the purpose of enticing respectable young women from the country to dens of iniquity in this city. Circulars are being scattered through the neighboring towns and cities, addressed to girls whose names have been somehow obtained, promising them pleasant situations about the Exhibition buildings at large pay, and advising them to leave their homes secretly, lest their parents should object. These artful letters are well calculated to lure victims into the snare, and the originators of the devilish scheme should be apprehended and punished if possible. They sign themselves Hayes, Arlington & Brother, but no address seems to have been given. They have been using the post-office in furtherance of their nefarious designs, and it ought not to be difficult for the detectives to get on track of them. A kindred enterprise is the opening of bogus employment agencies in certain parts of the city, the object of which is to entrap respectable women into the clutches of harpies. Some of these are known to the authorities and ought to be broken up without delay."

——The Philipsburg *Journal*, in alluding to the fact that we have noticed our subscribers who have called upon us and paid for their paper, says: "But then we like to see a subscriber who pays for his paper because he likes it, and thinks it worth his money."

Our notice to our subscribers who are thoughtful enough to come forward and pay us our money promptly, serve us a double purpose—they not only speak a complimentary word to our patrons, but they are an acknowledgment of the fact that we have the money, a receipt, better than any receipt that could be given; and as we have our files bound into a book every year, the names of these patrons will be handed down to our children and grand-children as the honorable men who always pay the printer. As to whether they take our paper because they like it or not, our success, for the last three months, unparalleled beyond our most sanguine expectations, speak in thunder tones of the favor with which our paper is met by the honest masses of the people of this county, without any distinction of party. We think we can now say, without any fear of successful contradiction, that the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN of to-day stands upon a firmer, surer foundation than any Republican paper in this county ever stood before. We have not been driven to this course from any consideration of expediency, but it is our grateful acknowledgment to the men who rally to our support, and whose numbers are increasing every week.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—In accordance with the call issued some time ago, the physicians of Centre county convened at the Bush House, on the 14th instant, when the following proceedings were had:

In accordance with the previous announcements the physicians of Centre county met at the Bush House, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, April 4th, for the purpose of organizing a Medical Society. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. I. Wilson; Vice-Presidents—Drs. P. T. Musser, of Aaronsburg, and T. B. Potter, of Philipsburg; Secretary—Dr. J. Y. Dale, of Lemont; Treasurer—Dr. G. F. Harris, Bellefonte; Censors—Drs. A. Hibler and T. R. Hayes, of Bellefonte, and J. F. Woods, of Boalsburg. Drs. A. Hibler, of Bellefonte, J. P. Glenn, of Snow Shoe, and J. F. Woods, of Boalsburg, were elected delegates to the meeting of the State Medical Society, to be held at Philadelphia, in May, 1876, and Drs. Geo. F. Harris, of Bellefonte, F. H. Vanvalzah, of Spring Mills, and J. Y. Dale, of Lemont, were chosen as delegates to the meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held at Philadelphia, in June, 1876. Dr. R. V. Wilson, of Clearfield, Pa., who rendered valuable assistance at the organization of the society, delivered an interesting address on the objects and advantages of medical societies. The regular meetings of the Centre County Medical Society will be held in Bellefonte, on the Wednesday following the fourth Monday of August, November, January and April.

J. Y. DALE,
Sec.

——The Methodist Conference, which met at Harrisburg March 22nd, made the following appointments for this district:

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

T. M. Reese, presiding elder, Altoona postoffice.
Altoona—First church, J. Curns; Eighth avenue, S. C. Swallow; Chestnut avenue, J. W. Leckie.
Hollidaysburg—H. C. Pardoe.
Duncansville—A. W. Decker.
Martinsburg—J. W. Cleaver.
Williamsburg—J. W. Haughawout.
Logan's Valley—W. M. Meminger.
Tyrone—R. E. Wilson.
Milesburg—W. Gwynn.
Port Matilda—W. W. Rouse.
Curtin's and Pleasant Gap—W. S. Wilson.
Howard—R. H. Colburn.
Penn's Valley—G. W. Bouse.
Bellefonte—G. W. Miller.
Half Moon—G. Guyer.
Pine Grove—J. A. Dixon.
Warrior's Mark.—J. M. Clarke.
Birmingham—R. H. Warton.
Philipsburg—M. L. Smyser.
Grahamton—H. Linn, T. H. Switzer, sup't.
Osceola—B. H. Crever.
Clearfield—B. F. Stevens.
Woodland—J. F. Bell.
Clearfield Circuit—W. H. Dill, I. Heckman.
Curwensville—J. B. Young.
Lumber City—F. Adams.
New Washington—W. H. Narcross.
Glen Hope—W. H. Dunmire, G. G. Senser.
Snow Shoe—J. F. Craig.
Congress Hill—J. Edwards.
Bigler—to be supplied.
J. B. W. Dean, professor in State Agricultural College and member of Pine Grove quarterly conference.
W. Earnshaw, chaplain of national asylum for disabled soldiers, Dayton, Ohio, and member of Warrior's Mark quarterly conference.
J. R. Hykes and A. J. Cook missionaries to China.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your druggist to use something for dyspepsia and liver complaint that you know nothing about. You get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now, to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of dyspepsia and liver complaint, with all its effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heart-burn, water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc., we ask you to go to your druggist and get a sample bottle of Green's August Flower for ten cents, or a regular size for seventy-five cents, and two doses will relieve you.

——In another column will be found the prospectus of the Philadelphia *Times*. The *Times* is a live journal, conducted with ability in all its departments, and those of our readers who want a spicy daily, containing the freshest news of the day, should subscribe for the *Times*.

——J. Zeller & Son sell the Celluloid Truss. Every truss warranted.

——Gentlemen's Dental Balm will cleanse and preserve the teeth. Sold by J. Zeller & Son.

——The dissatisfaction in the Presbyterian church, of this place, with their pastor seems to grow more general every day. Indeed we might say the society has become a seething volcano of discontent, liable at any time to break out in open eruption. Notwithstanding however, that they are in this chaotic state, through the earnest labors of the pastor new members are being admitted, twenty being taken into the church a week or two ago. Mr. Wylie is an earnest worker, and as a revivalist, meets with good success.

——The Ward House, at Tyrone, will change proprietors on the first of May next, which will not be before a change is needed. If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would consult the comfort of their passengers who travel on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, they would have the express west stop for dinner, and the mail west for supper, at the Bush House, where passengers would always be supplied with a square, palatable meal, worth the money. We hope Superintendent Blair will consider this matter.

——A large assortment of fine and cheap hair brushes, combs, tooth brushes, toilet powder and toilet articles generally, just opened at Zeller's drug store.

——We have received from Joseph Baker, of Lemont, four new varieties of potatoes, some of which are at least an hour earlier than anything that has been presented to the consideration of the enterprising farmers of Centre county. They are Brownwell's Beauty, Extra Early, Vermont Snow-Flake and Compton's Surprise. Mr. Baker is one of our enterprising farmers, always ready to take hold of anything that has merit in it, and is in his line. He has left these excellent varieties of tubers at Sechler's famous grocery, where they can be bought by any one wishing to give them a trial.

——Gentlemen's Dental Balm is only 25 cents per bottle. Try it, it makes the breath sweet.

——State Deputy H. B. Benson, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, is in this county now giving free temperance lectures, reorganizing old lodges, and instituting new ones. He organized a fine lodge last Monday evening, 17th, at Milesburg. The following named persons were elected officers for the remainder of the current quarter, and were installed by Mr. Benson:

W. C. T.—C. H. DeHass.
W. V. T.—T. F. Adams.
W. S.—H. C. Shuey.
W. F. S.—J. A. Rogers.
W. T.—George McMullen.
W. Chap.—F. A. McMullen.
W. M.—J. P. Jones, Jr.
I. S.—A. J. Hall.
O. S.—J. M. Rankin.
Lodge Deputy.—Rev. W. A. Biggart.

Mr. Benson spoke last night at this place. The balance of the month he speaks as follows: Unionville, 19th; Julian, 20th; Howard, 21st; Beech Creek, 22nd; Pine Grove, 24th; Boalsburg, 25th; Centre Hall, 26th; Pleasant Gap, 27th; Snow Shoe, 28th; Jersey Shore, 29th.

After the lecture Mr. Benson will give an opportunity to form a lodge of Good Templars. All wishing to join as charter members at that time can do so. Will not some good friends of the cause see that a room is secured, and have it properly warmed and lighted. During the evening Mr. Benson will sing many of his favorite temperance songs. Come out and help on a good cause.

——At a railroad meeting held in the Council room last Thursday evening, to take into consideration some plan for building a branch railroad to Lemont, about thirty persons were present. Judge Orvis was called to the chair, and Gov. Curtin stated the object of the meeting, and proposed two plans which had been considered by some of the friends of the movement. One was to build the road by first selling $65,000 worth of stock, and mortgage the road for as much more, when the road was completed. The Pennsylvania Railroad would take it and give to the stockholders forty per cent. of the gross earnings. It was thought by some that this plan was the most feasible, and that under such a lease from the Pennsylvania Railroad, the stock would pay ten per cent. Mr. D. G. Bush then said that he had a plan to offer, which was that, if the citizens would raise twenty thousand dollars as a bonus, that ex-Gov. Curtin, E. C. Humes, E. M. Blanchard, and himself, would build the road and deliver it to the Pennsylvania Railroad, all ready to put on the rolling stock within five months from the first of June. After some discussion, pro and con, a committee of five was appointed to try to raise subscriptions to the amount of the twenty thousand dollars, to give as a bonus to any four men who would take it and build the road. The committee commenced to take subscriptions at once, when D. G. Bush subscribed $1,500; Gov. A. G. Curtin, $1,000; William F. Reynolds, $1000. General James A. Beaver will subscribe $1000. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday evening.

We were not present at the Saturday evening meeting, but we learn that the road will be commenced at once, and be completed some time next fall. It is thought that Millheim will be the terminus of the road for the present.

——Several parties have called upon us this week whom we are unable to notice for want of room. We will attend to them next week.

——Zeller & Son have just received another supply of Vanity Fair smoking tobacco. We advise all smokers to try it, if they desire good tobacco. Smokes long and does not bite the tongue.

——There was quite a lively time at the Huntingdon Presbytery, which met at Bell's Mills, Blair county, last week. Mr. Washburn and McPherson offered themselves for membership, but were rejected by a decided majority. These gentlemen spent a fortnight with us last winter advocating there peculiar ideas on higher life, which came within a trifle of causing a scism in the Presbyterian congregation, and did succeed to the extent of converting Rev. W. T. Wylie, the pastor, who we understand defended their claim to admission before the Presbytery. We have not seen the proceedings, but learn that the Rev. Gipson, annihilated doctrines their in an hour and a half speech.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—Our readers should not fail to notice the advertisement of Messrs. Hunter & Company, the well known publishers of the popular "Star Spangle Banner" which have appeared, and are appearing weekly in our columns. The "Banner" is the only paper in the world that exposes every swindler, quack, fraud and humbug. Besides it is a splendid family visitor, and its premiums are alone worth twice the price of the paper. Messrs. Hunter & Co., after twenty years of increasing success, stand at the head of their class of dealers. Send them a trial order, or send for catalogues.

From Jacob Bener, Esq., Druggist,
Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons.
Gents:—Please send me immediately half a gross of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as it is selling rapidly and gives good satisfaction. I have been selling the Balsam for more than twenty years, and have always found it satisfactorily spoken of. I have had a number of customers who have realized incalculable benefit from the use of it in the first stages of consumption. I am never without it in my family, and administer it to any member of it whenever troubled with cough, colds, lung and bronchial affections, and find it a most efficient remedy.

JACOB BENER.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

On April 6, 1876, in Taylor township, by Justice Vaughen, Mr. William Dickson and Miss Elizabeth Ewings, all of Centre county.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 19, 1876.

The efforts to sell goods on the part of merchants seem to increase as the season advances, and seven cent Centennial calico is the leading commodity for low priced bait.

WHEAT.—There is very little coming to town, the farmers being engaged at their spring work. It looks as if prices had reached their maximum, which will likely remain steady during the next three or four weeks, when, the growing crops will be so far developed as to determine the probable yield, which will effect prices one way or the other.

CORN.—Corn is dull sale so far, and there is a large amount of last year's crop of very poor quality in Centre county. The demand for shipping is so limited, that dealers require a first-class marketable article at the present prices. There never was so much shipped to Europe in the same time as there has been this year, but the late reduction of freight from the west gives the shippers from that section a decided advantage, as farmers there take the market price.

OATS.—The only demand for oats is for home consumption. Present prices and freights fence us up.

RYE.—The only demand for rye is in its *liquid state*.

POTATOES.—The immense crop of potatoes all over the country last season make them a drug everywhere. Owing to the discrimination in freights, the markets that rightfully belong to this section, are being supplied from the State of New York. The price here is 15 cents per bushel out of wagons, and they must be of the best quality at that.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 25@1 30
Red wheat	1 25
Rye per bushel	75
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	40@45
Oats	30@35
Flour, retail per barrel	7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	11 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter per pound	30
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush—new	30
Dried Beef	26
Beef by the side	7
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	40
Lemons, per doz	40

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA 15, April, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	122¾	123¾
" 5-20 " '62, M. and N	Called	
" " " '64, " "	Bonds.	
" " " '65, " "	118	118¼
" " " '65, J. and J	118¾	119
" " " '67, " "	120¾	121
" " " '68, " "	121¾	122¾
" 10-40 coupon	118	118¼
" Pacific 6's, cy	126	126¼
New 5's, Reg. 1881	116¾	116¾
" " c 1881	118¼	118¾
Gold	113¾	113¾
Pennsylvania	54¾	54¾
Reading	44¾	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	19¾	19¾
Lehigh Navigation	48¾	49
" Valley	59¾	60¾
United R. R. of J	127¾	128
Oil Creek	13¾	13¾
Northern Central	34¾	34¾
Central Transportation	47¾	47¾
Nesquehoning	54	54¾
C. & A., Mortgage 6's '99	104	105¾